

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**



**DAR ES SALAAM METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(DMDP)
(IDA Credit No. 5585-TZ)
CONTRACT NO. ME/022/2012/2013/CR/11**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT
FOR
MAJI YA CHUMVI-KILUNGULE ROAD (PHASE 1)
IN ILALA MUNICIPALITY UNDER COMPONENT ONE
(LOCAL ROADS)**

CONSULTANT:
Crown TECH-Consult Ltd
Consulting Engineers, Surveyors & Project Managers
P. O. Box 72877, Telephone (022) Tel. 2700078, 0773 737372, Fax 2771293,
E-mail: ctctanzania@yahoo.com
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania

December 2015

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations	Meaning
CTC	Crown TECH Consult Ltd
CSO	Civil Society Organization
BP	Bank Procedures (WB)
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
DART	Dar Rapid Transit Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DLA	Dar es Salaam Local Authority
DED	District Executive Director
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water Supply Authority
DMDP	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project
DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project-Working Group of Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
DMDP-WG of IMC	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project-Working Group of Ilala Municipal Council
DP	Displaced Person
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GC	Grievance committee
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Auditor
IMC	Ilala Municipal Council
IMS	Internal Monitoring Specialist
LHS/RHS	Left Hand Side / Right Hand Side
MC	Municipal Council
MD	Municipal Director
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MRC	Municipal Resettlement Committee
MWG	Municipal Working Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Procedures (WB)
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way

RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	Regional Secretariat
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social scientist
SIA	Socio-economic Impact Assessment
SSC	Social Services Committee
TANESCO	Tanzania Electrical Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TAZARA	Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Ltd
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSCP	Tanzania Strategic Cities Project
TShs	Tanzanian Shilling (Currency)
USD	United States Dollar (Currency)
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compensation	This refers to the payment in cash or in kind, to which the persons affected by the sub-project are entitled to, as decreed by government regulations or laws in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from sub-project activities.
Cut-off date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Displaced Person(s) (DPs)	The persons who are economically and socially affected by involuntary taking of land for the DMDP, resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relocation or loss of shelter; b. Loss of assets or ability to access such assets; c. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, regardless of relocation; and d. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.
Economic displacement	The results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people's access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	A community in the proposed resettlement sites.
Income restoration / livelihood improvement	Restoration and/or improvement of income sources and livelihoods of relevant PAPs.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	A detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the DMDP. The survey should account for land acquisition and loss of physical

	assets as well as loss of income, either temporary or permanent, resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income generating resources. Assets held collectively, such as water sources, livestock grazing areas, irrigation systems, and community structures should be recorded separately. It is essential for resettlement planners to consult with affected people during this step to develop a reasonable consensus on the methods and formulas for assigning value to lost assets and income forgone during resettlement.
Land Acquisition	Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.
Mtaa	This is the lowest administrative unit of the Local Government authority used in urban areas. It functions like the village in a rural setting, sometimes called hamlet. A number of mitaa form an administrative unit known as Ward. Mtaa is led by the chairperson of the Mtaa, the executive officer and other members who form a number of committees at that level.
Physical displacement	The actual physical relocation of people resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets (such as land, water, and forests).
Project Affected Household	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for lost assets calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. It is calculated before displacement as follows: a) agricultural land: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; b) land in urban areas: the market value of land of equal size and use,

	<p>with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;</p> <p>c) household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>d) Standing crops based on the current market value of the crop at the time of compensation;</p> <p>e) Perennial crops and fruit trees will be compensated equivalent to the current market value given for the type, age and productive value of such trees (future production) at the time of compensation.</p>
Resettlement assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the DMDP. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Self- resettlements	Option selected among several presented, which is chosen by a DP(s) for self-relocation, and who will be provided with an additional transitional assistance.
Vulnerable Groups	<p>People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled individuals; (iii) households with disabled persons, (iv) households falling under the current benchmark poverty line, (v) children and elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (vi) landless households, (vii) and ethnic minorities. The list of vulnerable groups will be identified during sub-project preparation through socio-economic survey and public consultation.</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) is the road project implemented by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) covering all the three Municipal Councils of Dar es Salaam, that is, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke and partly the Dar es Salaam City Council. The GoT through the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) intends to implement DMDP by upgrading and rehabilitating the prioritized existing roads to tarmac level in Temeke, Ilala and Kinondoni Municipalities through the financial assistance from World Bank (WB).

The total estimated cost of the project is US\$ 330.30 million of which US\$ 300 million will be funded by the WB and co-financing will also come from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) of US\$ 5 million and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) contributing US\$ 25.30 for compensation activities.

In principle, the decision to upgrade and rehabilitate the selected road networks include measures which will improve the road density and enable a better distribution of traffic thus reducing traffic stress on the currently overburdened arterial and other main roads in Dar es Salaam. Decongestion of traffic at the major roads will therefore facilitate economic development and ease access to the socio-economic services in Dar es Salaam. The project takes into account the plans and on-going investment project for the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in Dar es Salaam which is currently under implementation, parallel to other ongoing projects of Dar es Salaam Local Roads (DLAs) and TANROADS.

Main impacts

The priority sub-project is associated with several categories of impacts that have to be mitigated prior to commencement of construction. They include impacts on land, buildings including businesses, houses, structures and other assets and impact on livelihoods and different infrastructure within the road corridor. In addition, there will be loss of community assets, crops and trees). The details of the impacts have been presented in this report for the Ilala Municipality sub-projects under DMDP phase 1.

Impacts: (Note: 68 including PAPs head of household and dependants)

No	Ilala Municipality (sub-project road name)	IMPACTS							
		Total Land Take-off(m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings(including all public, private and community buildings)	Crops/ Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets(church/Mos que)	Public Buildings
1	Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule	9,230.43	68	17	142	0	0	0	0
	Total	9,230.43	68	17	142	0	0	0	0

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

A RPF was prepared for the DMDP which is the basis for the preparation of this report. The prepared RPF also took into consideration of Relevant Tanzania Laws and World Bank Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12). The Tanzania legislation used here include the Village land act No.5 (1999), Land acquisition act (1967) and land assessment (value of compensation) regulation, 2006. All policies and acts have been assessed and incorporated into the report. This is to ensure that all processes and procedures are done according to both Tanzanian laws and policies and World Bank (OP/ BP 4.12).

Consultation

An all inclusive participatory approach linking the stakeholders, district officers, ward and sub-ward governments, and community members is vital for the successful implementation of resettlement exercise. In this case, there were two (2) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Ilala Municipality. A total of sixty two (62) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level along the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub project road (i.e. Kisukuru, Tembongwaza and Makoka) between 3th and 4th August, 2013. This was followed with another series of meetings that were conducted between January-March 2014 to inform PAPs of the change of alignment of the project as a mechanism to minimize impact. Public meetings were conducted in general to inform local area residents (including the actual PAPs and others not directly affected but reside in the area) about the proposed sub-projects roads and associated impacts, their entitlement and the fact that there will be a grievance mechanism in place during the RAP implementation. However, the household interviews directly involved the actual affected PAPs adding up to (68 including PAPs head of household and dependants). Nonetheless the views and concerns of all stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan.

Also the minutes of the meeting and lists of public meetings attendees are attached as annex six (6) and discussed in chapter eight of this report respectively.

Baseline information

Baseline information has been presented in this report in length and in details and covers several aspects and issues concerning the existing socio-economic situation in the sub-project area. These include; Socio-economic activities, infrastructure and available social services (e.g. health, education, sanitation, water, energy, etc.), major prevailing diseases, main sources of income and expenditure, housing conditions (building materials) and various uses, various assets / properties within the road corridor, condition of the existing road, the situation and perception of HIV infections and AIDS epidemic, population in the ward, household composition particulars, to mention but few examples. Results of the survey census show that approximately 68 people or 17 households will be affected by the sub project.

Institutional arrangements and responsibilities

The overall responsibility of compensation and resettlement will be carried out by Ilala district council in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG).

Grievance redress mechanism is put in place during the RAP implementation to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) have an easy access to address their grievances if needed. During consultation the PAPs have been informed about the existence of such a mechanisms and the fact that they have easy access for airing their dissatisfaction and to seek redress if they are not satisfy with the resettlement processes. The grievance procedure is a simple and will be administered at local levels to facilitate easy access by PAPs.

The resettlement committees will be formed at each ward level with representatives from all key stakeholders. The issues related to resettlement and compensation will be discussed. Sensitization workshops will be conducted. All efforts will be made to settle the grievances amicably before taken to legal procedures including courts.

Implementation process and schedule

PAPs will be informed on the implementation schedule for RAP including, the formation of Municipal Working Group (MWG), grievances procedures and selection representative from PAPs in the grievances committee. The time allocated to evacuate the site and savage of remain materials. The date for starting road construction will also be communicated to the PAPs. No PAPs will be required to vacate the area before full compensation. Should everything go as planned the RAP implementation will start in December, 2015.

Overall budget

The budget for the RAP includes compensation for the buildings, other structures, permanent crops, livelihood, infrastructure, management cost and contingency (5%), and funds for monitoring of activities. The total budget estimates for Ilala Municipality sub-projects roads under DMDP Phase 1 (i.e. Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule road) **Tshs 596,185,940** equivalent to **USD363,528**.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief introduction about the project

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and financial assistance from World Bank intends to implement the Dar - es - Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) which includes upgrading and rehabilitating the existing local roads to tarmac level in Dar es Salaam.

The (PMO-RALG) commissioned Crown TECH-Consult Ltd to carry out Feasibility Study and Detailed Design of Local Roads for Municipal Councils of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke in Dar es Salaam as part of the preparation of the (DMDP). Expectedly, the DMDP will be implemented in five (05) years (2016-2020).

The objective of the DMDP is to improve infrastructure services and institutional capacity in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan region. The PMO-RALG is the Executing Agency while the District Local Authorities (DLAs) of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke are the implementing agencies for subprojects (roads and drainage).

The DMDP will include five (5) components as below:

- Component 1a: Priority roads supporting public transit, mobility and connectivity to low income communities. This component includes Local and Feeder Roads Improvement at a cost of US\$ 103.86;
- Component 1b: Flood Prevention and Storm Water Drainage at US\$ 68.78;
- Component 2: Upgrading of Low Income Communities at US\$ 26.00;
- Component 3: Institutional strengthening and Capacity Building at US\$ 14.40 and;
- Component 4: Implementation Support and Monitoring and Evaluation at US\$ 117.21.

This document is the Resettlement Action Plan for Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project in Ilala Municipal Council (IMC) under Component 1a of the DMDP. There are twelve (12) sub-projects in Ilala district that have been earmarked and proposed to be constructed under DMDP during different phases of project implementation. The total length of all twelve sub-projects in Ilala tally up to 28.50 Km. Out of twelve sub-projects for IMC, one (1) will be constructed under DMDP phase one (i.e. Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule road, 3.30km).

1.2 Rationale and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The proposed DMDP sub-projects will cause negative and positive impact on people and properties located in the RoW through involuntary displacement of people and properties, permanent or temporary loss of assets or loss of access to assets. It is against this background that this RAP is prepared to address project impacts and provide mitigation measures for such impacts.

The overall objective of this RAP are to provide a plan for resolving the displacement, resettlement and or compensation issues resulted from the project and for ensuring that PAPs are not left worse off than they were before commencement of the project.

Specifically the RAP aims to:

- Determine the socio-economic effects of the proposed roads rehabilitation / upgrading.
- Identify all project affected persons (PAPs), establishment of their socio-economic base, gender category; household or family; the cut-off dates for eligibility for compensation; the assets to be compensated at replacement cost;
- Provide a detailed socio-economic survey in order to identify entitlement, key issues faced in terms of compensation as well as options and strategies for minimizing impacts on current land use activities;
- Provide specific rates for compensation of loss of assets at fair market and equitable value and the methodology of how these values are derived;
- Establish the compensation processes, options available, eligibility and entitlement and consultation and grievance referral and redress mechanisms;
- Sets out the criteria used to determine eligibility for resettlement, compensation and/or other assistance and what entitlements are due to different categories of project affected persons (PAPs)for different types of losses;
- Indicates how affected assets of individual PAPs are valued
- Take into account the requirements of the applicable laws of Tanzania as well as requirements of World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AFDB) and any other relevant laws and procedures;
- Provide a grievance redress mechanisms and Organizational framework for implementing resettlement including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services;
- Develop a Resettlement Action Plan through property evaluation to establish an estimate for compensation;
- Establishment of a monitoring plan for the PAPs.

1.3 Descriptions of Sub-Project Road

The existing Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule (3.30Km) road is of gravel standard and has existed for many years. Currently, the condition of the road is passable throughout the year. However, transportation is difficult during the rainy season because some parts of the road are water logged, muddy and slippery. The present state of the road requires frequent maintenance and as

such is a financial burden on the infrastructure budget. The upgrading aims at revamping its usefulness so as to contribute more in the socioeconomic development of the Ilala Municipal Council. Table 1.1 below presents the summarised description of the Ilala local road to be upgraded under DMDP Phase 1. Figure 1a and 1b present two maps one showing the project area (location) and the other illustrates the road alignment in the project area respectively.

Table 1.1: Ilala Local Roads to be upgraded

<i>SNo</i>	<i>Road Name/ward</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>	<i>Proposed Treatment</i>	<i>Road Network</i>
1	Maji Chumvi-Kilungule	3.30	Upgrading to Tarmac level	Breather to Morogoro road during BRT Constructions. Connects with Kinondoni and Temeke Municipality

(Source: ESIA Ilala Municipality, 2014)

1.3.1 Civil works to be undertaken

The rehabilitation works will consist mainly of:

- Exploitation of material sources for fill, sub-grade, sub-base, base and surfacing
- Construction of longitudinal and cross drainage structures and systems
- Asphaltic concrete overlay
- Partial reconstruction involving the removal and possible re-use of some existing pavement layers
- Total reconstruction involving the removal of the existing pavement and its replacement
- Provision of Bus Bays along the roads
- Provision of temporary crossings and traffic diversions;
- Construction of road furniture and other incidental and appurtenant works;

In broad terms, improvement will involve a combination of overlaying the existing road, partial reconstruction and/or total reconstruction of road sections as necessary. The rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing drainage structures and the construction of new, additional drainage structures are also important features of the proposed works. Pertinent features of the road design include:

- The width of the bitumen carriageway will be 7m (Asphalt Concrete)
- The width of the (paved) shoulders will be 1.5m
- The width of the walkways will be 1m
- The width of the cycle track will be 1m
- Provision of 60 passengers capacity bus bays for Major roads
- Cross-drainage structures, intersections and ancillary road works (i.e. Street lighting)
- A road reserve corridor will be negotiated with the communities. However, a mandatory construction corridor of 15m will be acquired.
- The road will still continue to have another 20-year design life

Thus, in performing the road upgrading project all the human activities carried out within the earmarked area for the sub-project road must be relocated in order to pave way its construction. Also, all the structures, trees, crops found within RoW need to be removed. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) requires that all affected properties be duly compensated for. Results of the study show that approximately 68 (PAPs) will be affected by the said project.

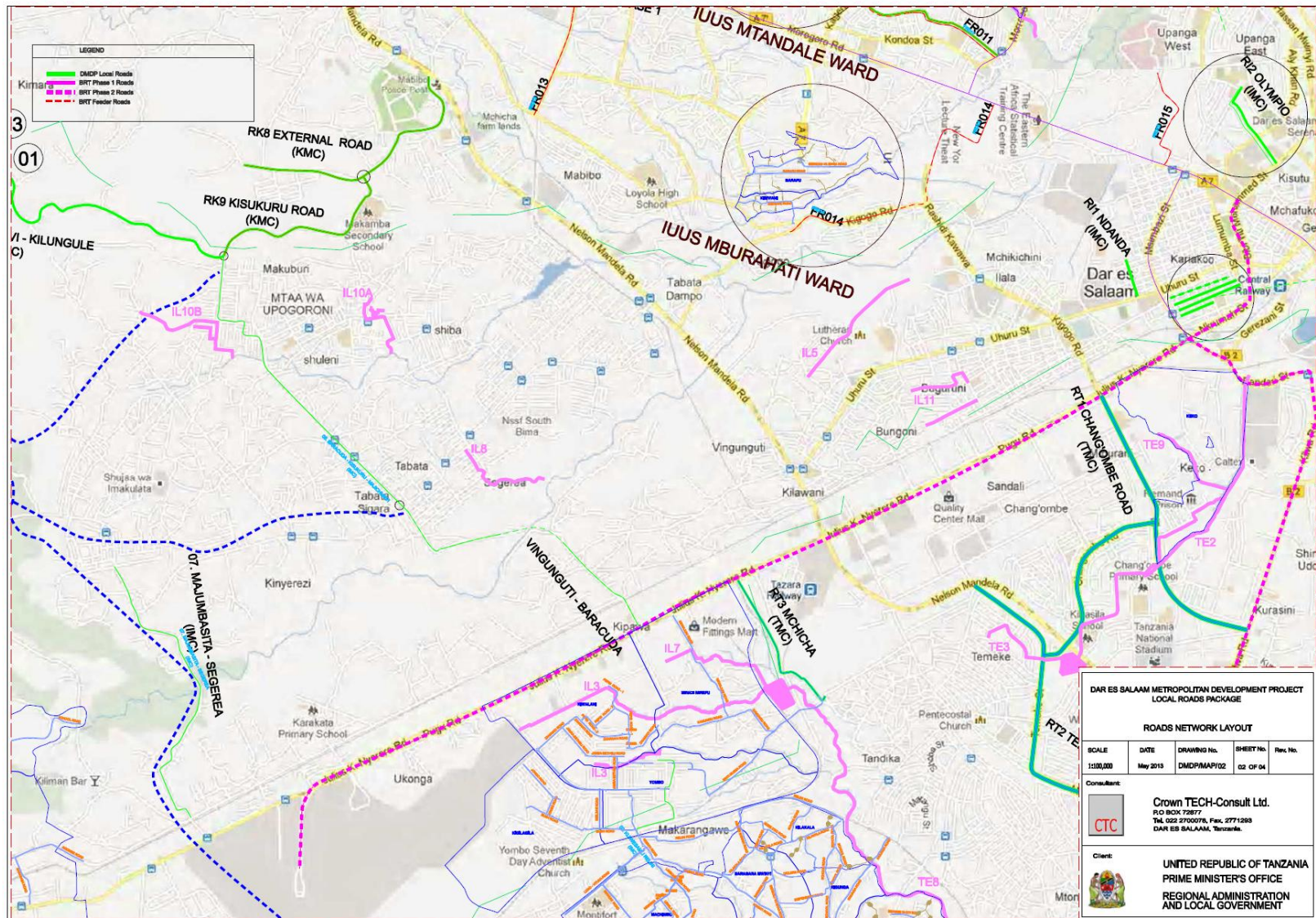


Figure 1.1a: map of Ilala road network and the respective sub projects alignments marked in colour green

1.4 Temporary dislocation and loss of assets and access to services

Construction works of the sub-projects' activities may result to temporary impacts during construction on properties or assets located adjacent to the road alignment. To ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, it will include the following provisions in the civil works contract: (i) the Resettlement and compensation committee will have to pay compensation for any land required for construction work and will compensate for any destroyed property or asset after agreement with the owner in a month period after approval of payment; (ii) to the extent possible, only unused land will be used as construction work space; and (iii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition by contractor before returning to PAPs. With the mitigation measure, the remaining temporary impacts will be less significant. It is emphasized that the Ilala local leaders at Mitaa and Ward levels must be involved.

1.5 Overall estimates of land take-off and permanent relocation

All of Ilala district sub-projects roads follow the existing local road geometry from the starting point to the end point. The width of the roads was increased to accommodate the purpose of all the sub-project leading to the land-take of 9,230.43 square metres as shown in the table below.

Table 1.2: Impacts

No	Ilala Municipality (sub-project road name)	IMPACTS							
		Total Land Take-off(m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings(including all public, private and community buildings)	Crops/Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets(church/Mosque)	Public Buildings
1	Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule	9,230.43	68	17	142	0	0	0	0
	Total	9,230.43	68	17	142	0	0	0	0

Valuation report (2014)

1.6 Minimizing resettlement

Efforts to minimize the adverse social impacts of the subproject include the shifting of the proposed road alignment at various points to avoid human settlements, public facilities, water bodies, and hilly areas. Likewise, the need for borrow pits in the construction of embankments will be minimized and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of embankments.

During the census of Project affected people (PAPs) and the inventory of losses (IOL), PAHs have been advised (through consultations) not to introduce new fixed structures within the rights of way (RoW) and/or widen and further develop structures that have been documented during the IOL. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date

for eligibility, will be distributed to the PAHs and local governments. Other than the aforementioned, government will ensure that the acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, assistance and rehabilitation of the PAHs will be completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start construction works.

1.7 Organization of RAP Report

This report on Resettlement Action Plan is structured under 10 guidelines presented hereunder;

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Census and socio- economic surveys

Chapter 3: Resettlement policies and Legal framework

Chapter 4: Institutional arrangement

Chapter 5: Income restoration

Chapter 6: Implementation schedule

Chapter 7: Costs and Budgets

Chapter 8: Participation and consultation

Chapter 9: Grievance redress

Chapter 10: Project monitoring and evaluation.

2 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

2.1 Introduction

The key objectives of census and socio-economic survey were;

- To prepare an inventory of all the affected assets and affected households.
- To estimate the extent of resettlement impacts due to project implementation and prepare RAP for the compensation and assistance.

NOTE: The census surveys and consultations for Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project were conducted in August, 2013 after project sensitization to local leaders and community along the project road. However, it should be noted that, the census and socio-economic survey was not extensive due to major residents based challenges faced by the sociologist and his team while undertaking the task. Consequently, this triggered a gap between the actual numbers of PAPs interviewed by the valuer as seen in the valuation report (i.e. Table 1.2) and those who responded to sociologist and his team. Instead, the following events ensued and inhibited the amount of information the sociologist and team collected from the field;

- The residents who attended the public consultations refused to carry on with the meetings as planned on the grounds that their demand of realigning the road geometry entirely to avoid residential was not followed. The meetings had to be halted prematurely as the situation was getting out of hand.
- The residents claimed that claim that the route of the road was changed, which according to the Municipal Engineer is not true.
- Therefore, enumerators were ordered to stop administering the questionnaires by some of the households on grounds that the matter was not yet settled. The enumerators were threatened by residents.
- To resolve the conflict, meetings were conducted at ward offices and Millennium towers (PMO/RALG Dar es Salaam offices) between PMO/RALG, the consultant (Crown TECH-Consult Ltd), sociologist and his team and municipal authorities including ward leaders(MEOs, WEO and local councillor).
- In the mean time, the residents joined hands and had the intention of taking the Municipal Director of Ilala to court accusing him of blackmail and colluding with sociologist to reject their demands on realignment of proposed road.
- The residents reported the RAP team to anti-corruption body(PCCB) of which two members of RAP team were interrogated and consultant(Crown TECH-Consult Ltd)sued on claims that they were bribed to alternate the proposed route, which is not the case because the consultant has no mandate to choose or propose the route.

Therefore, such circumstances made it difficult for the RAP Team to collect exhaustive data during field work in Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project road. Likewise, it also led to the

variation between results of valuation report and RAP. For this reason, the sub chapters below are all based on the raw information the RAP team was able to collect and analyze.

2.2 Location, General Demography and Ethnicity in Ilala Municipal Council

Location: Ilala District is one of three districts in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the others being Temeke to the South and Kinondoni to the North. It lies between Longitude 39° and 40° East and between Latitude 6° and 7° South of the equator. On its eastern part it borders with Indian Ocean for a distance of about 10 kilometers. On its Southern part Ilala is bordered by Temeke Municipality, whereas on its Western part is bordered by Kisarawe District (Figure 1a and 1b).

Population: According to the 2012 Census, the Ilala Municipality has a general population of 1,220,611 people with a growth rate of 4.0%. The rapid population increase is influenced by both natural causes and immigration (birth rates and net immigration rates respectively).

Ethnicity: The main tribes along the roads project of Ilala Municipal are Zaramo and Ndengereko, but due to urbanization, many people of different ethnicity have migrated to live in the areas. There are emigrants who were searching for employment opportunities and business opportunities who have settled in the areas. In Tanzania, Swahili is the national language that is spoken by the majority including population in the project areas. Swahili is spoken almost in every mtaa. The dominating religions are Islamic and Christianity.

2.2.1 Demography of PAPs within RoW

Interviews were conducted in 17 households along the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project road. The head of households or representatives were interviewed and all affected assets and households identified. A total of 74 PAPs were identified as having properties (such as buildings, land, trees and plantation that will be affected by road upgrading activities. Female PAPs were 36 (56.7%) while men constitute 32 (43.2%) of the total PAPs. Table 2.1 below demonstrates the number of PAPs for Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project per sub-ward.

Ward Name	Sub-ward name	Male	Female	Total
Kimanga	Kisukuru	20	27	47
	Makoka	6	6	12
	Tembomgwaza	6	3	9
	Total	32	36	68

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.2.2 PAPs' Types of Family within ROW

In total, there were 17 project affected households identified during the socio-economic survey that will be affected by the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule subproject road. From the socio-economic

survey it shows there two dominant family types i.e. Nuclear and extended families. Majority of PAPs 50(67.5%) within the RoW are in nuclear families whereas the rest, 24(32.4%) PAPs live with their relatives and therefore falling in the extended type of family. See table below.

Ward Name	Sub-ward name	Nuclear family	Extend family	Total
Kimanga	Kisukuru	30	12	42
	Makoka	9	8	17
	Tembomgwaza	5	4	9
	Total	44	24	68

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.3 Project Affected Households(PAHs)

Majority of the respondents were men despite their numbers being outdone by women and children. A total of 17 project affected households were interview as seen in table 2.2.Data obtained from the survey show that majority of the interviewed households 17(89.4%) are headed by male, while 2 (10.5%) of the interviewed PAHs are headed by female. Therefore the decisions at the household level are influenced by male, this implies even most of RAP decisions will be influenced by male folk.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Male headed	Female headed	Total
Kimanga	Kisukuru	8	0	8
	Makoka	6	2	8
	Tembomgwaza	1	0	1
	Total	15	2	17

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.4 PAPs Age Distribution

In general, the ages of all PAPs ranged between less than 5 years to 70 years. The majority of the PAPs are those aged between 18-24 years old and the lowest number of the PAPs is those with less than 5 years old. The table below portrays the range of PAPs' ages per sub ward. From the table below, the majority of people who owned properties or are potential PAPs are aged between 18 and 45 years which implies that the majority are still active and energetic compared to those with 70 years and above.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Age<=5	Age 6-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-70
Kimanga	Kisukuru	3	8	13	7	9
	Makoka	5	4	3	3	1
	Tembomgwaza	1	2	1	2	2
	Total	9	14	17	12	12

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.5 Level of Education and Literacy

Regarding level of education, 9 (12.5%) PAPs had not gone to school at all. Those who attended primary level only (STD 1-7) constitute the majority of PAPs 33 (45.8%) of total. Meanwhile, PAPs who continued with school and attained forms 1-4 secondary education only are 24 (33.3%). The rest 8 (11.1%) furthered their education up to college level. However, none of the PAPs had attended and completed Forms 5-6. See table below

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Level of education reached				
		Nil	STD 1-7	Form 1-4	Form 5-6	College
Kimanga	Kisukuru	7	23	13	0	4
	Makoka	1	8	8	0	2
	Tembomgwaza	1	2	3	0	2
	Total	9	33	24	0	8

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.6 PAPs' Income Statuses

The study indicated households ratio of population below food poverty line (earning less than USD 1) is 0% see table. Majority of PAHs are middle to high income earners 11 (57.8%) monthly earn above Tshs 500,000, while other PAHs 8 (42.1%) are low to middle income earners. The table below summaries the average income per sub-ward along Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Total cash income for the last month		Average household expenditure per day		
		Tshs100,000 -500,000	>Tshs500,000	Tshs1,000 -10,000	Tshs10,000 -20,000	Tshs21,000 -31,0000
Kimanga	Kisukuru	3	7	0	6	4
	Makoka	5	3	0	7	1
	Tembo - mgwaza	-	1		0	1
Total		8	11	0	13	6

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.7 Employment Status of the PAPs

About 17 (24.6%) of PAPs responded to be informally employed while 8 (12%) PAPs fall in the formal employment bracket. Majority of PAPs 29 (42.03%) responded either as students or scholars whereas another 12 PAPs fall under the pre-school age. The rest 3(4.3%) PAPs claimed to be jobless figure below.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Employment status					Total
		Pre-school age	Student / Scholar	Formal employment	Informal employment	Unemployed	
Kimanga	Kisukuru	8	15	6	11	2	42
	Makoka	4	9	0	5	1	19
	Tembomgwaza	0	5	2	1	0	8
	Total	12	29	8	17	3	69

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.8 Types of Land Ownership (Tenure)

Different ownerships of land exist along the sub- project within the RoW proposed for upgrading or rehabilitation under DMDP phase 1. During the socio-economic study, particulars of ownership of the land have been established whereby land tenure is dominated by one type of ownership (i.e. ownership through purchasing land). Details of the ownership of land show that all 17 project affected households purchase land however none has got title deeds.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Main systems of land ownership			Total
		Title deed	Customary system	Purchase / buying	
Kimanga	Kisukuru	0	0	8	8
	Makoka	0	0	8	8
	Tembomgwaza	0	0	1	1
Total		0	0	17	17

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.9 Availability and Accessibility of water by PAPs

Sources of obtaining water for domestic and other uses in the sub-project area differ among affected PAPs. Some areas have better services while others do not. Generally, it was revealed that the quality of water used by the community is not satisfactory. 17 PAHs (89.4%) buy water from local water vendors for domestic use. 1 PAH along Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule road depend on shallow wells and there is only 1 PAH fetch water from a protected communal pump. Most of the water wells produced saline water. During the survey, people reported that shallow wells produce unsafe water for drinking that contribute to the occurrence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms and typhoid. For details refer the table below.

Table 2.9: Main sources of water for PAHs' in Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Water sources for the households		
		Buying water	Shallow wells	Protected communal pump located on the site
Kimanga	Kisukuru	8	1	1
	Makoka	8	0	0
	Tembomgwaza	1	0	0
Total		17	1	1

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.10 Special Groups of People in the Project Area

The study revealed that within the 19 PAHs people with disability amount to 30 as seen in the table below. The socio-economic survey also revealed the presence of 23 widows and 34 orphans PAPs respectively and the rest are elders 19 in number as revealed during household interviews. For this reason it indicates that majority of the vulnerable group among PAPs are orphans and people with disabilities. However, all are legible for special assistance and that should be considered during compensation see table 2.9 below.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Number of people with disability in PAHs	Number of widows in the PAHs	Number of orphans in the PAHs	Number of elders
Kimanga	Kisukulu	20	21	22	11
	Makoka	8	2	10	6
	Tembomgwaza	2	0	2	2
	Total	30	23	34	19

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.11 Types of Materials Used In House Construction

Data collected from the survey shows that 17 (89.4%) of the houses floors are made of concrete, 2 (10.5%) of the houses are made of floor tiles. This implies that the cost of compensation will be relatively high. See table below.

All 19 PAHs have constructed the walls of their houses with Concrete blocks while the roof is of Corrugated iron sheets. Materials used for houses construction indicates the level of income of the household and standard of living of the family. Wealthier people tend to construct modern and better houses than the poorer families.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Type of floor materials used		Type of Wall materials used	Type of roof materials used
		Concrete	Floor tile	Concrete blocks	Corrugated iron sheets
Kimanga	Kisukuru	8	2	10	10
	Makoka	8	0	8	8
	Tembomgwaza	1	0	1	1
	Total	17	2	19	19

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.12 Methods of Domestic Refuse Disposal

The very common method used for disposing refuses by the PAPs about 11 PAHs bury their waste into the pits they dig nearby and 4 PAHs throw their domestic refuse in the farms. Only 1PAH rely on collection by Municipal Council to dispose off their waste. The rest PAHs (3)

dispose household refuse by burning while none of PAHs use private collectors to dispose household refuse. See table 2.12 below for details.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Methods of solid waste disposal for PAHs			Collected by private dealers	Total
		Burying wastes	Burn generated wastes	Throwing in the farm		
Kimanga	Kisukuru	8	1	1	0	10
	Makoka	3	2	3	0	8
	Tembomgwaza	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	11	3	4	1	19

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.13 Sources of Energy for Domestic Uses

The study portrayed that the residents along the sub-project area use different sources of energy for different uses, like cooking, lighting, heating to mention but few example. Majority of PAHs (13 and 16 respectively) relied on electricity for lighting and charcoal for cooking. Only few people around the road project are not connected to electricity. Most of the household are accessible to electricity from various sources including national grid and generators. The table shows that 6 PAHs use Kerosene as a source of energy for light while 3 PAHs make use of either charcoal or gas for sources of energy for cooking. See table below.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Source of energy for Lighting in PAHs			Source of energy for cooking	
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Charcoal	Charcoal & gas
Kimanga	Kisukuru	6	4	0	9	1
	Makoka	6	2	0	7	1
	Tembomgwaza	1	0	0	0	1
Total		13	6	0	16	3

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.14 Health Facilities of the Project Area

Accessibility to health facilities in the project area is relatively good. According to the municipal profile, the model of health services delivery in the municipality is based on preventive rather than curative care. The line of operation starts from the Dispensary, Health center to the Municipal Hospital. Other health facilities are owned privately, the mission of the Council is to ensure that health service providers are providing affordable and quality health services.

2.15 Prominent Diseases in the Project Area

The study was interested to find out whether households were susceptible to different diseases over the past six months. The responses were true; about 4 PAPs within Makoka sub ward in the project area have suffered from Tuberculosis (TB) in the Past six months. Malaria seems to be the most dominant disease in the sub project area with about 5 cases within past six months and it keeps on recurring as pointed out by PAPs during survey. Other diseases like diabetes and High Blood Pressure were cited to have affected about 4 PAPs especially elderly members of community. Water borne diseases were reported among PAPs with 2 cases of dysentery and diarrhoea cited in the past six. Frequencies of diseases threaten socio economic development of households and the wellbeing of household members. See the table below.

Table 2.14: Types of diseases and number of affected PAPs per disease - Maji ya chumvi - Kilungule sub-project in Ilala							Total
Ward name	Sub-ward name	Number of people suffered from TB for the past six months	Number of people suffered from Skin flash for the past six months	Number of people suffered from Malaria for the past six months	Number of people suffered from diarrhea for the past six months	Number of people suffered from other diseases for the past six months	
Kimanga	Kisukuru	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Makoka	4	0	2	1	2	9
	Tembomgwaza	0	0	3	1	2	6
	Total	4	0	5	2	4	15

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.16 Situation of HIV infection and AIDS epidemic

According to the interviewed PAPs across the three sub wards, the situation of HIV infections and AIDS epidemic is not very alarming within the sub-project area because the majority 11 (42.3%) perceived it as normal and 9 (34.6%) replied that the HIV infection rate was low. However, 5 (19.2%) of the PAPs replied that they did not know about the situation of the problem in the area. This implies that one on one education is required to be disseminated by Ilala Municipal Council and other players while on the other hand it may imply that these PAPs did not bother to participate in HIV & AIDS programmes and did not closely follow up the trends of the epidemic. Just 1 (3.8%) of the respondents answered that the situation was high and the table below illustrates the responses as captured from PAPs along Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project road, Ilala Municipality.

Table 2.15: Situation of HIV/AIDS in the Mitaa

Situation of HIV & AIDS	PAPs Responses	Percent
High	1	3.8
Normal	11	42.3
Low	9	34.6
Don't know	5	19.2
Total	26	100.0

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.17 Outlines for Socio-economic Survey

The information collected during the field census survey includes:

- Household demographic data
- Means of livelihood and economic activities
- Inventory of commercial properties, common or shared properties and infrastructure
- Land Tenure
- Socio-Cultural Activities and
- Perception of the proposed road rehabilitation project (rehabilitation of Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project in Ilala District).

2.18 Need and Mechanism to Conduct Updates, as Necessary

The need and necessity to conduct updates is unavoidable in order to share important emerging issues and information and maintain communication among stakeholders during implementation of RAP. The implementation of this RAP is likely start in December, 2015 after its approval by the Ilala Municipal council, PMO-RALG and the World Bank. However, there are some factors that can prompt the updating of this RAP if necessary. These include: major changes as a result of detail design including realignment, inflation, and late implementation of RAP (by 6months after approval) and excessive complaints from the PAPs.

3 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The relevant national policies were briefly reviewed to provide guidance to the planning for the project. The Constitution of Tanzania defines the legal context in which all aspects of human development for Tanzanians, including land matters can operate. The Constitution is the dominant law of the land and defines land ownership in Tanzania by placing it under the custodianship of the President. Overall, the law must ensure that project activities are undertaken in compliance with the policy requirements.

3.1 Overview of the legal framework of the Government of Tanzania and World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12)

3.1.1 Overview of the legal framework of the Government of Tanzania

Prior to 1967, Tanzanian laws and regulations were not specific for land acquisition, and relevant support and compensation. As a result, these activities had never been smooth before 1967. After 1967, with the issuance of the *Land Acquisition Act 1967*, the first systematic and the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania; the *Constitution of Tanzania (1977 as amended, 1998)* provides that every person has the right to own property and the right to have his or her property protected in accordance with the law. In 1995, the Government adopted a *National Land Policy 1995* that set out the fundamental principles guiding land rights and land management. The *National Land Policy* was followed by the adoption of the *Land Act* and *Village Land Act* in 1999. As a result, in recent years, land acquisition and resettlement procedures are facing fewer obstacles.

The following laws of the Government of Tanzania are relevant:

- Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1997 as amended 1998) stipulates the right of citizens to own and the right to have his or her property protected;
- Land Acquisition Act 1967 establish principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania;
- Local Government Acts no. 7 and 8, 1982 on district and urban authorities, respectively stipulate the functions of district/urban councils, governing functions and duties of local government authorities in the management of land;
- National Land Policy 1995 set out the fundamental principles guiding land rights and management;
- Land Act and Village Land Act 1999 enacting the National Land Policy 1995 which became operational in May 2001;
- Land Act (1999, as amended 2004) revises and expands the mortgage provisions in the Land Act 1999 to facilitate the granting of mortgages to secure loans, and to make it easier for lenders to take possession of mortgaged land and sell it in the event that the borrower defaults on the loan;
- Land Regulations 2001, and the Village Land Regulations 2001, which provide basis for assessment of the value of any land and unexhausted improvement for the purposes of compensation;
- Courts Act 2002 stipulates provisions on settlement of land disputes;
- Town and Country Planning Act of 1956 (revised in 1961) guides, directs and controls land development in compliance with other laws such as Land Act of 1999;

Analyses of the relevant law are as below:

1) Property and land right in Tanzania

The *Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977* recognizes the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated.

In Tanzania, there has been a dual system of land tenure concerning public lands: (i) customary rights and (ii) statutory rights of occupancy. Tenure rights to land can be held by individuals and by communities. Holdings of individuals can be covered by the following:

- (i) Leasehold right of occupancy for varying periods e.g. 33, 66, or 99 years which must be confirmed by a certificate of occupancy; and
- (ii) Customary rights of occupancy that must be confirmed by a certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy and have no term limit. Communities (villages) are allowed to hold land and to manage it, although they do not formally own the land.

The *National Land Policy 1995*, and the Land Laws addresses issues of: land tenure, promotion of equitable distribution of land access to land by all citizens; improvement of land delivery systems; fair and prompt compensation when land rights are taken over or interfered with by the government; promotion of sound land information management; recognition of rights in unplanned areas; establishment of cost effective mechanisms of land survey and housing for low income families; improvement of efficiency in land management and administration and land disputes resolution, and protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. Generally, the land laws' objectives are:

- (i) To recognize that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as a trustee on behalf of all citizens;
- (ii) To ensure that existing rights in and recognized long standing occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by the law; and
- (iii) To pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by the State under this Act or is acquired under the *Land Acquisition Act, 1967*.

The *National Land Policy 1995* also provides guidance and directives on land ownership and tenure rights and taking of land and other land based assets. The following principles are the basis of the Policy:

- (i) All land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizen;
- (ii) Land has value;
- (iii) The rights and interest of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law; and
- (iv) Full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

The *Land Act 1999* and *Village Land Act 1999* realize 03 categories of land as below:

- (i) *General land*: consists of all land which is neither village land nor reserved land and it is governed by the *Land Act* and, hence, is under the control and jurisdiction of the *Commissioner for Lands*. Property rights can be created over general land in terms of a granted *Rights of Occupancy* for a period of 33, 66 or 99 years confirmed by a *Certificate*

of Title. Longstanding occupation of land is recognized as conferring property rights. In the case of land acquisition all occupiers of land irrespective of whether they have a granted right of occupancy or not, are eligible to compensation. Granted rights of occupancy carry conditions including land development and the payment of land rent. Failure to abide with these conditions can lead to the loss of the right.

- (ii) *Village land*: is defined as being the land falling under the jurisdiction and management of a registered village. As Tanzania consists of a vast countryside with only a few urban areas, most land in the country is village land. Each village is required to define 03 land use categories within its own borders: a) communal village land, b) individual and family land, c) reserved land (for future village expansion). Village land is held under customary tenure and the government can issue customary certificates of tenure to individuals or communities where the village is surveyed and has a Certificate of Village Land. Customary tenure is akin to freehold.
- (iii) *Reserved land*: is defined as land being reserved and governed for purposes subject to nine listed laws. It includes environmental protection areas, such as national parks, forest reserves, wildlife reserves, and marine parks as well as areas intended and set aside for spatial planning and (future) infrastructure development.

The *Local Government Act nos. 7 and 8 of 1982* on district and urban authorities respectively stipulate the functions of district/urban councils. Issues of land are included as objectives of functions and therefore part of the mandates of local government in their respective areas.

2) Acquisition and valuation of land and other assets

- *Land acquisition:*

The *Land Acquisition Act 1967* is the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. This Act empowers the President to acquire land in any locality provided that such land is required for public purposes. The Act also established procedures on land acquisition, including: (i) investigation of the land to see if it is suitable for the intended purpose; (ii) notification to landowners to inform them the decision to acquire their land; (iii) and payment of compensation.

If land is required for public purpose the President is required to give a 06-week notice to those with an interest in the land in question but, if the situation so demands, the notice can be shortened without the need to give explanation. After the expiration of the notice period, the President is entitled to enter the land in question even before compensation is paid.

The person whose land is acquired is entitled to be compensated if they so deserve as provided for under the Act (s.11 and 12). The persons entitled to compensation are those interested or claiming to be interested in such land; or persons entitled to sell or convey the same or as the government may find out after reasonable inquiries.

The *Land Act 1999* clarifies and adds certain aspects to be considered when determining the compensation package. Many other laws have provisions related to land acquisition, but they will always refer to the *Land Acquisition Act* and the *Land Act*. Some of these laws are the *Village Land Act 2004*, the *Roads Act 2007*, *Urban Planning Act 2007*, *Land Use Planning Act 2007*, *Mining Act 2010* and others.

- ***Valuation:***

The *Land Acquisition Act 1967 (s.14)* requires the following to be taken into account in assessing compensation:

- (i) take into account the value of such land at the time of the publication of notice to acquire the land without regard to any improvement or work made or constructed thereon thereafter or to be made or constructed in the implementation of the purpose for which it is acquired;
- (ii) when part only of the land belonging to any person is acquired, take into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;
- (iii) take into account the damage (if any) sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land or lands belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land or lands;
- (iv) not take into account any probable enhancement in the value of the land in future;
- (v) not take into account the value of the land where a grant of public land has been made in lieu of the land acquired;

A practice developed that since land belonged to the public, the valuation for compensation excluded the value of bare land. However, among the clarifications made in the *1999 Land Act* were:

- (i) to take into account that an interest in land has value and that value is taken into consideration in any transaction affecting that interest; and,
- (ii) that in assessing for compensation, the market value of the real property is taken into consideration.

Current practice is guided by the *Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations 2001*, and *Village Land Regulations 2001* which provide that the basis for assessment of the value of any land and unexhausted improvement for the purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.

The market value of any land and unexhausted improvement is arrived at by the use of the comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties, or by the use of the income approach or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and is not readily transacted in, in the market.

A qualified valuer and where the government (national and local) is involved can only carry out assessment; the Chief Valuer in the Government must verify such assessment.

The prices for cash crops will be determined as the average value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. The prices for subsistence crops will be determined as the highest value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. Crop values will be determined based on a combination of staple foods and cash crops. Specifically, the 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he would lose food crop rather than a cash crop income.

Another way of valuing agricultural production is through the value of staple crops to be taken as the highest market price reached during the Year. This is based on three factors: (i) although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market; (ii) farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during the "hungry season" when prices are high; (iii) averaging the highest price of staple foods yields a high per hectare value that reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples, but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.

- ***Compensation:***

The principal of paying compensation for land that is compulsorily acquired exists in both the Constitution and in the relevant land laws.

As per the *Land Acquisition Act 1967* the Government is required to pay compensation for the land taken. The compensation may be as agreed upon, or as determined under the Act. The Government may in addition to compensation and with agreement of the person entitled to compensation pay compensation as well as give alternative land. There are situation where the Government is compelled to give alternative land (e.g. in cases where land was used as a cemetery) in lieu or in addition to compensation. The land granted must be of the same value and held under the same terms as the land acquired, and must be in the same local government authority area unless the person whose land is being acquired consents to be given land elsewhere.

The *Land Acquisition Act of 1967* does not provide for compensation where land is vacant. Besides, where land is inadequately developed, compensation is to be limited to the value of unexhausted improvements of the land.

However, provisions in the *Land Act of 1999* over-ride or clarify those in the *Land Acquisition Act*. In the case of compulsory acquisition, the Government is required: to pay full, fair, and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by the state under this Act or is acquired under the *Land Acquisition Act*; provided that in assessing compensation for the land acquired in the manner provided for under this Act, the concept of opportunity cost shall be based on the following:

- (i) Market value of the real property;
- (ii) Transport allowance;
- (iii) Loss of profits or accommodation;
- (iv) Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land;
- (v) Disturbance allowance;
- (vi) Any other cost, loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land; and,
- (vii) Interest at market rate shall be charged in case of delays in payment of compensation and any other costs incurred in relation to the acquisition.

The Land Regulations 2001 and the Village Land Regulations 2001, provide for the amount of compensation to include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.

- (i) *Disturbance allowance* is calculated by multiplying the value of the land by an average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land.
- (ii) *Transport allowance* is the actual cost of transporting twelve tons of luggage by road or rail whichever is cheaper within twenty kilometers from the point of displacement.
- (iii) *Accommodation allowance* is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by thirty six (36) months.
- (iv) *Loss of profit* in the case of business carried out on the acquired property will be assessed by calculating the net monthly profit evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable, and multiplied by thirty six (36) months.

Transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profit do not apply where the land acquired is unoccupied at the date of loss of interest.

Compensation is to be paid promptly but if it is not paid within six (06) months, it will attract an interest equal to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.

In the case of *agricultural land*, compensation is intended to provide a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes to cover the productive values of the land, labor, and crop loss. For this reason, and for transparency, "land" is defined as an area: (i) in cultivation; (ii) being prepared for cultivation; or (iii) cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his/her labor. A farmer works on his/her land most of the months of the year.

The major input for producing a crop is not seed or fertilizer, but the significant labor put into the land each year by the farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labor invested times the amount of time spent preparing a plot equivalent to that taken. The market price of the crop lost is considered separately.

The prices for cash crops are determined as the average value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. The prices for subsistence crops are determined as the highest value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. Crop values are determined based on a combination of staple foods and cash crops. Specifically, the 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he would lose food crop rather than a cash crop income. Another way of valuing agricultural production is through the value of staple crops to be taken as the highest market price reached during the Year. This is based on three factors:

- (i) Although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market.
- (ii) Farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during the "hungry season" when prices are high. Compensating at a lower value might put the individual or household at risk.
- (iii) Averaging the highest price of staple foods yields a high per hectare value that reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples, but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.

The other compensation rates cover the labor cost for preparing replacement land based on a calculated value that would cost a farmer to clear and create replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, plowing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop. Labor costs will be paid in Tanzania shillings, at the prevailing market rates.

All agricultural labor activities are included for two reasons. First, all land labor will be compensated at the same rate. Second, it is difficult to forecast the growing season that would define acquisition of the land. The eventual consideration is when land compensation covers all

investments that a farmer will make. In certain cases, assistance may be provided to land users in addition to compensation payments, for example, if the farmer is notified that his/her land are needed after the agriculturally critical date. Often, the timing coincides with the time when the farmer no longer has enough time to prepare another land without additional labor.

Assistance will be provided in the form of labor-intensive village hire, or perhaps mechanized clearing, so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will still continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that the compensation can cover the costs for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

Compensation for structures will be paid by replacing at cost, for example, huts, houses and farm, out buildings, latrines and fences. Any homes lost will be rebuilt on acquired replacement land, however cash compensation would be available as a preferred option for structures (i.e. extra buildings) lost that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The going market prices for construction materials will be determined. Alternatively, compensation shall be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure.

Compensation will be made for structures that are: (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household; and (ii) directly damaged by construction activities.

Replacement values will be based on:

- (i) Drawings of individual's household and all its related structures and support services;
- (ii) Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.).
- (iii) Prices of these items collected in different local markets;
- (iv) Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site; and
- (v) Estimates of construction of new buildings including required labor.

3) Dispute Resolution and Grievance Management

Where there is a dispute, the Government tries to reach an amicable solution through persuasion. If a solution is not found within 06 weeks, the *Land Acquisition Act 1967* application can be made to the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute

Every suit instituted shall be governed insofar as the same may be applicable by the Civil Procedure Code and the decree of the High Court of Tanzania may be appealed against to the Court of Appeal.

Since the coming into operation of the *Courts Act 2002*, land disputes settlements disputes concerning land acquisition and compensation are dealt with by the Land Division of the High Court.

In the case of a dispute as to the amount to be paid, either the Minister or the person claiming compensation may refer such dispute to the Regional Commissioner for the region in which the land is situated and the decision of the Regional Commissioner shall be final.

3.1.2 World Bank' Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)

The World Bank's Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) applies to all components of the program and to all economically and/or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding.

The overall objective of the OP4.12 is below:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- (ii) Where it is not feasible, to avoid resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- (iii) PAPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher

The Operational Policy OP4.12 has requirements for:

- (i) High levels of consultation and disclosure and a participatory process;
- (ii) Assistance with physical displacement;
- (iii) Particular attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons;
- (iv) Exploring all viable alternative project design to avoid physical displacement of affected peoples to the extent possible;
- (v) Replacement of assets rather than cash compensation, unless in specific circumstances;
- (vi) A process to define eligibility for benefits according to certain criteria and determination of entitlements according to eligibility;

- (vii) The development of appropriate resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring documents including a resettlement plan or framework that achieves the objective of OP4.12. RAP for each subproject shall be prepared and cleared by the Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities;
- (viii) Grievance mechanisms to be in place at the early stages of the resettlement processes
- (ix) Inclusion of costs of resettlement in the overall cost of the Project; and
- (x) Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and its impacts, and determination of whether requirements under the RPF and subsequent RAPs have been effectively implemented

The Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the PAPs in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

Furthermore, OP4.12 provides a compensation framework, which has different requirements for different types of assets and requires that:

- (i) For agricultural land, land of equal productive use or potential, prepared to a similar level and located in the vicinity of the affected land;
- (ii) For residential land, land of equal size and use, with similar infrastructure and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land;
- (iii) For structures, full replacement cost to purchase or build new structures of a similar size and quality to affected houses and other affected structures. In case the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistances will be provided as if the entire asset had been taken.
- (iv) Subsidies are provided to assist affected persons with costs associated with the transition period in the resettlement site e.g. moving costs, living allowance, business losses and lost production etc.

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) will be applied to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank, are (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

3.1.3 Comparison between policies of Government of Tanzania and World Bank

Twelve (12) key policy points were identified for comparison between the relevant laws of the Government of Tanzania and that of World Bank policy OP4.12, including: (i) land owners; (ii) land tenants/squatters; (iii) land users; (iv) owner of non-permanent and permanent buildings; (v) encroacher; (vi) timing of compensation; (vii) calculation of compensation and valuation; (viii) relocation and resettlement; (ix) completion of resettlement and compensation; (x) livelihood restoration and assistance; (xi) consultation and disclosure; and (xii) grievance mechanism and dispute resolution.

The gap between the law of Tanzania and the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) is noted in areas of: (i) entitlement; (ii) timing of payments; (iii) relocation and resettlement; (iv) livelihood restoration; (v) consultation; and (vi) grievance mechanism. Summary of comparison between the law of Tanzania and the World Bank OP4.12 is presented in Table 3.1 below. Where there is a difference between Tanzanian law and the OP4.12, the latter shall prevail.

Table 3.1: Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
Land Owners	<p>The <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, the <i>Land Act</i> 1999 and the <i>Village Land Act</i> 1999 have it clearly that land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. They also get disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property.</p> <p>Lost assets are limited to “unexhausted improvements”, that is the land and developments on the land.</p> <p>The law does not cover economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process</p>	<p>PAPs are classified into three groups:</p> <p>those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights;</p> <p>those who do not have formal legal rights to the land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country</p> <p>those who have no legal rights to the land they are occupying</p> <p>Land owners under categories (a) and (b) above, are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation as well as other relocation assistance.</p> <p>Socio-economic impacts to PAPs are taken into</p>	<p>There is no gap between Tanzania and OP4.12 as far as those with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights are concerned</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs compared to Tanzanian law including tenants and squatters who do not have legal rights to the land they are occupying.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 includes squatters among the PAPs who are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of the land they occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>However, the lost assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OP 4.12 are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seeks to improve them or at least to restore</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
		consideration in preparing the RAP	them to pre-displacement levels
Land Tenants/ Squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation	Tenants would be under category (b) above and are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation and other relocation assistance	<p>WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 includes squatters among the PAPs who are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of the land they occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>This is different from the Tanzanian situation where people who do not have legal right of the affected land are not entitled to any assistance.</p>
	<p>Squatters may be paid compensation on the whims of the government.</p> <p>In some cases however they are not paid. This include those who construct on road reserves</p>	Squatters may fit category (c) above and are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance.	
Land Users	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership. Users are not covered	WB OP 4.12 includes PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable.	Under the WB OP 4.12 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated.	The gap between Tanzania and WB OP 4.12 is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership.
Owners of			

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
permanent buildings	Determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets.	Where however, the PAPs have no recognizable legal rights they are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, as well as other assistance. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost based on market value.
Encroachers	Person who encroaches on the area are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. Encroaches have to demolish their asset without any compensation, if refuse the authority concern will demolish at their cost. It is strictly prohibited to especially to build a house or to plant permanent trees and crops within the unauthorized areas	Person who encroaches on the area after the cutoff date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance	Those who encroaches the area after cutoff date are not compensated.
Timing of compensation	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be	WB OP 4.12 PAPs are provided prompt and effective	In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and WB OP 4.12 require that

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
payments	<p>paid within six months, failure to do which attracts an interest rate equivalent to the average rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.</p> <p>Legally, compensation for the acquired land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in current practice it is usually paid before existing occupiers are displaced.</p> <p>In practice, compensation is not paid promptly most of the time, and delays are not rectified paying the interest rate as required by the law</p>	<p>compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the project before any civil work starts</p>	<p>compensation be paid promptly prior to commencement of civil works.</p>
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the <i>Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001</i>, as well as the <i>Village Land Regulations, 2001</i>, compensation for loss of any interest inland shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p> <p>The basis for assessment any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.</p> <p>The market value is arrived at by</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that the PAPs be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable direct to the project.</p> <p>Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is</p>	<p>Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, accommodation, and accommodation allowance, and loss of profits where applicable.</p> <p>Since depreciation is applied, the amount paid does not in most cases amount to that required to replace the lost assets. Besides, other types of</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>the use of comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used</p>	<p>not to be taken into account when applying this method.</p> <p>For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.</p>	<p>assets (besides land) are not taken into consideration.</p> <p>Tanzania laws are restricted to land and developments on land, and loss of profits whereas WB) P 4.12 considers all types of losses and provision of alternative compensation measures.</p>
Relocation and Resettlement	<p>Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the PAPs to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere.</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the PAPs are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural</p>	<p>Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 12 kilometers from the acquired land, provided the displaced person was living on that land.</p> <p>In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months.</p> <p>Occasionally, in a discretionary manner</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
		sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.	alternative land is awarded.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	<p>The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period, before paying compensation.</p> <p>Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the PAPs are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible</p>	WB OP 4.12 stipulates that it is necessary to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.	<p>The <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1967</i>, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation.</p> <p>Current practice endeavors to pay compensation before taking possession of the land.</p>
Livelihood restoration and assistance	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods.	WB OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the PAPs are (i) offered support after	There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Moreover there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples</p>	<p>displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.</p>	<p>livelihood. The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation</p>
<p>Consultation and disclosure</p>	<p>There scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in Tanzanian law.</p> <p>The notice, under the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, informs land owners about the President’s need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows PAPs to fill in forms requiring that their land be valued, and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth.</p> <p>Since resettlement is not provided for legally, there are no provisions about informing the PAPs about their options and rights; nor are they offered choice among feasible</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that PAPs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>The provisions in WB OP 4.12 requiring consultation and disclosure have no equivalent in Tanzanian law and practice</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	resettlement alternatives.		
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	<p>Under s. 13 of the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of compensation; the right to acquire the land; the identity of persons entitled to compensation; the application of section 12 to the land; any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act; the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same and such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute. <p>In practice the government tries to resolve grievances through public meetings of the affected persons.</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 provides that PAPs and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for these groups</p>	<p>The law in Tanzania does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases.</p>

3.2 Policy Framework for the DMDP Project

3.2.1 Scope of application

This RAP is prepared for local roads subprojects under component 1 for Ilala Municipality regardless the source of financing. . It also applies to associated activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, which in the judgment of the World Bank, are (i) directly and significantly related to the DMDP, (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the DMDP documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the DMDP.

This RAP pays special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among the PAPs, especially households with incomes below the national poverty line, including the landless, elderly and disabled, women and children.

3.2.2 Principles and objectives

The following principles and objectives in accordance to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for DMDP will be applied to local roads subprojects (under DMDP PHASE 1)in Ilala municipality

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition caused by the DMDP should be avoided where feasible, or minimized as much as possible;
- (ii) All PAPs regardless of the total number affected the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or customary tenure are to be treated in the same manner as formal, legal titles.
- (iii) Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing resources to give PAPs the opportunity to share project benefits.
- (iv) All PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementing of the resettlement activities.
- (v) PAPs will be assisted in their efforts to ideally improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.
- (vi) Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, are included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives. They will also be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the project investments.
- (vii) PAPs if resettled will be supported to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities and vice versa are minimized. To this end, appropriate patterns of social organization will be promoted and existing social and cultural institutions of PAPs will be supported to the greatest extent possible.

- (viii) All PAPs will be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at individual investment identification stage, in order to protect those affected by the project and prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other non-residents who will wish to take advantage of such benefit.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, orphans, marginalized groups and the ethnic minorities or other PAPs who may not be protected through the Tanzanian law. The objective is to provide whatever additional assistance may be necessary to restore pre-project living standards.
- (x) In case the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable as per the law of Tanzania, compensation and other resettlement assistances will be provided as if the entire asset had been taken. The implementation of individual RAPs must be completed prior to the implementation of the investments under DMDP.

3.2.3 Project eligibility and entitlement

a. Eligibility requirements for compensation and assistance

All PAPs who stand to lose land, dwelling, businesses, assets, livelihood due to the construction of the local roads in Ilala municipality are eligible for compensation, including: (a) those who have formal rights to land and assets, including customary and statutory rights of occupancy recognized under the Laws of Tanzania; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the Project census and socioeconomic study begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the Laws of Tanzania or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement and compensation plan and (c) those who have no legal rights or declarations for legal land-use certificates for the land on which they are living.

Affected persons covered under (a) and (b) will be compensated for their land and other affected assets at replacement cost and provided other sufficient assistance. Affected persons covered under (c) are given resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RAP, if they occupy the subproject area prior to a cut-off date determined in each RAP. Persons who encroach the area after the cut-off date determined in each RAP are not entitled to compensation or any other form of assistance.

- b. Cut-off date:** The final agreed cut-off date for all Ilala Municipality (phase 1) sub-projects was February 26th. 2015. Affected persons who move to the subproject areas after this time will not be entitled to receive compensation. They must relocate and/or dismantle their properties on requisitioned areas before the commencement of the subproject.
- c. Entitlement policy:** PAPs will be entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement as specified in the Entitlement matrix.
- d. Definition of Project Affected Persons:** Project Affected Person (PAPs): A Project Affected Person (PAP) is one who, as a consequence of the project, sustains losses as a

result of impact on structure, land, immovable asset and livelihood. The PAPs have been identified through census survey that forms the bases for this RAP.

PAP's under this sub-project road may broadly be classified under the following categories.

Those suffering loss of:

- Land and/or assets used for commercial/residential or agriculture purposes
- Structures and/or assets used for residential or commercial purposes
- Income dependent on land, structures or assets affected

Additional groups of people will lose land or structures used as communal property (religious infrastructure, cultural sites including grave yards, water facilities, political party offices and etc. During the rehabilitation and construction of the local roads subproject, the contractor might damage properties. For this category the same compensation principles outlined in this RAP will apply.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix

The principle adopted from the Tanzania Laws establishes the eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, structures, businesses, employment, wages, crops, trees). All affected persons will be compensated at full replacement costs and other allowances, which include;

- Disturbance allowances
- Transport allowances
- Loss of profit in the case of business
- Accommodation allowance

According to the census survey of assets all of the PAPs are property owners of land, residential structures (with business outlets); crops; trees and plantations. Annex 1 is composed of a table showing entitlement matrix according to this RAP.

4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND PROJECT CAPACITY

4.1 Institution arrangement for the RAP implementation

The implementation of the compensation, assistance and resettlement requires the involvement of agencies at the national, regional, municipal, and ward levels. Each municipal council will take general responsibility for the compliance of the provisions in the RPF and RP. The provisions and policies of the RPF and RP will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities of the DMDP.

National Level

1. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHS D) is mandated to administer land and human settlement in Tanzania and shall be responsible for the followings:

- (i) Endorsing RPF and RAP;
- (ii) Endorsing assessment of compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvement therein.
- (iii) Ensuring compensation is paid or resettlement is undertaken as agreed at approved RPF and RAP;
- (iv) Coordinating with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; relevant Utility Agencies; ward councils; public interest parties; Government Gazette and other newspapers; and public media to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition;
- (v) Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; relevant Utility Agencies Resettlement Committee; ward councils; solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed households & receipt of complaints.
- (vi) Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; Resettlement Committees; ward councils; solicitors to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.

Regional Level

2. PMO-RALG is the Executing Agency of the DMDP shall assure overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project. Once the DMDP Loan Agreement is signed, a Regional Working Group unit (RWGU) shall be established by PMO-RALG to assist PMO-RALG to implement and manage the DMDP. RWGU shall have key responsibilities relating RAP implementation as follows:

- (i) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the RAP implementation;
- (ii) Coordinating with MLHHS D to provide guidance and supports to MCs; Working Group unit (WGU)s; municipal resettlement committees (MRCs) to implement RAP in accordance with the RPF and RAP; and advising municipal authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RAP implementation to ensure that objectives of RAP are met;

- (iii) Finalizing RPF and RAP and obtaining MLHHSD and MCs and WB's approval before RAP implementation;
- (iv) Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all relevant RPMU and MRCs staff;
- (v) Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of RAP;
- (vi) Establishing a database of APs for each subproject, as well as for the Project as a whole;
- (vii) Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of Project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- (viii) Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
- (ix) Recruiting, supervising and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization
- (x) Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- (xi) Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the WB.

Municipal level

3. ***Municipal Councils (MCs)*** are responsible for implementation and management of subprojects, including resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction as below:

- (i) Approving final RAP and submit these RAP to MLHHSD for endorsement;
- (ii) Conducting notification and participation to APs on land acquisition and RP implementation;
- (iii) Coordinate with MLHHSD; utility agencies; land occupiers and local leaders to assess compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvements therein;
- (iv) Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of the RAP;
- (v) Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (vi) Directing and supervising municipal relevant divisions to effectively implement RAP.
- (vii) Directing the redress and grievance committee and relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (viii) Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

Municipal Level

4. ***Working Group unit (WGUs)*** will be established by MCs and/or Public Agencies to directly support MCs and/or Public Agencies to implement and manage all subprojects, including resettlement activities as below:

- (i) Preparing, updating, and supervising RAP implementation;
- (ii) Guiding MRCs and relevant agencies to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RAP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to MRCs and valuation surveyors.
- (iii) Conducting, in combination with MRCs; ward councils and NGOs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultations in accordance with the Project guidelines;
- (iv) Coordinating with other line agencies to ensure delivery of restoration and rehabilitation measures to APs;
- (v) Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining APs databases for each subproject in accordance with Project procedures and providing regular reports to RPMU;
- (vi) Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring
- (vii) Receiving land hand-over and delivering land to the construction companies
- (viii) Periodically reporting to the PMO-RALG and WB on resettlement activities;

5. *Municipal Resettlement Committees (MRCs)* are the agencies that support the MCs in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. MRCs are established by MCs including the following assignments:

- (i) Together with members of the mission teams established for each project, ensure the accuracy and legality of compensation, assistance and resettle beneficiaries sources of the land, inventory data, and legality of assets associated with the affected land that may or may not be eligible for compensation or support.
- (ii) Solving petitions of compensation and assistance beneficiaries relating to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plans, and report to the district city the cases out of their competence.
- (iii) Giving instructions to the employer and local governments to implement payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (iv) Monitor and report on regular basic the RP implementation to MCs, WGUs and relevant agencies.
- (v) Implement public disclose, public consultation and participation
- (vi) Make payment (compensation, allowance, etc) to APs
- (viii) Keep record of document, material relating to RP implementation.
- (ix) Coordinate with valuers to value land, assets, etc of APs

Ward Level

6. *Ward Councils* will assist the MRCs in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the Ward Councils will be responsible for the following:

- (i) In co-operation with MRCs and local mass organization to inform DPs about the objectives for land acquisition, and the subproject policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

- (ii) Coordinating with agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation to guide DPs in enumerating and certifying their inventory of land and assets associated with land.
- (iii) Preparing and taking responsibility for the accuracy of the copies of documents concerning land sources, family members, registered members, beneficiaries of social policies, and proposals for resettlement of DPs.
- (iv) In coordination with MRCs and WGUs implementing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for APs and ensuring good conditions for the Project's site clearance.
- (v) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

7. Non-Government Organizations: will assist MCs; MRCs; Ward Councils and IMC to implement the followings

- (i) Participating in preparation; updating and implementation of RAP.
- (ii) Witnessing the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process of RAP implementation;
- (iii) Supporting MRC; Ward Councils in activities including public consultation, and participation; handling DPs' complains; etc.

TABLE 4: SHOWS INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR ROLES

No	Agency	Roles/Responsibility
A National Level		
1	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD)	<p>Endorse assessment of compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvement therein.</p> <p>Endorse RAP prepared by Municipal Council.</p> <p>Ensure compensation is paid or resettlement is undertaken as agreed</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Council; relevant Utility Agencies; ward council; public interest parties; public media and to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.</p>
2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	<p>Arrange fund for compensation, upon receiving request from PMO-RALG/IMC</p> <p>Ensure that fund is appropriately utilized by the</p>

		Compensation Committee.
B	Regional Level	
1	PMO & RALG	<p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; dispossessed households to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.</p> <p>Mobilize budget for compensation and support to PAPs from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.</p> <p>Coordinate with Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Council and relevant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to ensure smooth and successful implementation RAP</p> <p>Establish and manage the Regional DMDP Working Group who will manage the implementation of the DMDP at all 03 Municipalities including the implementation of RAP at these Municipalities.</p> <p>Establish District Resettlement and Compensation Committee who will support PMO-RALG in RAP implementation.</p> <p>Coordinate with relevant agencies in settlement of dispute, complaints.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP by Municipal Council</p>
2	Regional DMDP Working Group (RDWG)	<p>Support PMO-RALG to implement the Project at 03 Municipality of Ilala; Kinondoni; Temeke, including the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Regularly prepare and submit report on RAP implementation to PMO-RALG and relevant agencies.</p>
3	District Resettlement & Compensation	Support PMO-RALG to implement all task assigned by the PMO-RALG as mentioned above.

	Committee (DRCC)	
C	Municipal Level	
1	Municipal Council	<p>Review and approve RAP, report on socio-economic survey.</p> <p>Submit RAP and recommendation to MLHHSd for endorsement.</p> <p>Establish and manage Resettlement Compensation Committee the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; dispossessed households to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.</p>
2	Municipal DMDP Working Group	<p>Support Municipal Council to implement Project at the Municipality and also manage and coordinate with RCC during the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP to Municipal Council and relevant agencies.</p>
3	Municipal Resettlement & Compensation Committee (MRCC)	<p>The RAP Committee chaired by District Commissioner and members are representative from: District Commissioner; Municipal Council; MLHHSd; Valuer; CSOs; PAPs. The RCC shall:</p> <p>Be in charge of overall RAP implementation</p> <p>Support Municipal Council in settlement of redress and grievance</p> <p>Monitor and report on regular basis the RAP implementation to PMO-RALG, Municipal Council and relevant agencies.</p> <p>Implement public disclose, public consultation and participation</p> <p>Make payment (compensation, allowance, etc) to PAPs</p> <p>Keep record of document, material relating to RAP</p>

		implementation. Coordinate with valuer to value land, assets, etc. of PAPs
4	Ward, Sub-Ward Council	Coordinate with RAP Resettlement Compensation Committee to implement resettlement and rehabilitation activities. support PAPs, RAPvCommittee and relevant authorities during RAP implementation Prepare and maintain records of all PAPs. Support Resettlement committee in public consultation and participation Support in case of dispute, grievance.
5	Civil Social Organizations 1.1.3	Collaborate with Municipal Council to assist PAPS by advising and counseling them on various issues including proper use of resources during RAP implementation. Participate in planning, follow up and monitor implementation of the RAP.

4.2 Coordination Responsibilities

The Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments will be responsible for coordination and overseeing implementation of RAP under DMDP at the national level. PMO-RALG will collaborate with the WB. PMO-RALG will have the responsibility of advising Ilala Municipality and other municipalities to ensure smooth and successful implementation of the project in all phases of the project.

4.3 Plans for training and development of staff in the implementing agencies

The sub-project will be required to establish a unit for RAP implementation. The established PAP unit will equally be in need of capacity development of staff through training or enhancement of skills for successful implementation of RAP. For municipal staff who have previously involved in RAP implementation, will require orientation or tailor-made training to improve their capacity. The best way will be to carry out a brief analysis on the existing capacities in order to identify gaps and weaknesses and develop plans for training. Examples that will need training include:

- Management and leadership, including conflict management
- Financial management
- Record keeping
- Data management
- Monitoring and evaluation

This will require an estimated cost of USD 6,061 (Tshs. 10,000,000/=) for training in Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub project road.

5 INCOME RESTORATION

5.1 Main Restoration Strategies for each Category of Impacts

Restoration in this context refers to re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households by sub-project activities. This requires restoration strategies or program with various designed activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income or livelihood to the pre-project levels. Special needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations are addressed by designed strategies / activities. These include the following;

- Training of PAPs on income generation / entrepreneurship and management skills
- On-job training during construction of the road. This will impart skills to PAPs who will later on apply in their life after the project, e.g. masonry, carpentry, security guarding, store and records keeping, etc.
- Provision of job opportunities to project-affected-persons within the sub-project by contractors during construction
- Favoritism to vulnerable groups during removal of properties / relocation and rehabilitation, for example, provision of additional assistance (This may include removing allowance, transportation and labour) funds.

However, the outlined income restoration and rehabilitation programs as proposed above, will address different groups of categories of impacts. The estimated cost to assist vulnerable groups is Tshs. 5,700,000.00, equivalent to Tshs 300,000.00 per individual (19 individuals).

5.2 Process of Consultation with PAPs to Finalize Strategies for Income Restoration

As noted before, strategies for income restoration, all project (sub) affected persons who are entitled for compensation will be compensated cash money as shown in the entitlement matrix, PAPs of different categories will be involved and informed on available options for income restoration.

5.3 Compensation Entitlements Sufficient to Restore Income Streams

Compensation entitlement to each category of impact will be provided in accordance with the law and regulation of the GoT and in accordance with international good practice particularly the WB safeguard policy OP 4.12. It is important to note that whether compensation entitlement is sufficient or not to restore income streams for each category of impact, compensation entitlements must be sufficient for them to restore their livelihoods and properties to the level of what they lost and be able to settle in areas with the same level of development and accessibility to social services such as water, education facilities and hospital.

In short, not worsening PAPs living standard compared to their previous conditions before undertaking sub-project activities. As mentioned above, cash compensation will be effected to PAPs accompanied by execution of proposed income restoration strategies.

5.4 Process of Disseminating Knowledge to PAPs about Alternatives

The process of consultations with PAPs was transparent and an ample time was given to all PAPs that allowed open discussions and each PAP to understand, ask questions and obtain responses about issues or aspects related to the project, e.g. entitlement, compensation, etc. It was noticed that two major issues surfaced as crucial and worth contemplating. First, was whether partial or full compensation of the buildings / structures or other assets and second related to whether cash money or land-for land /in-kind compensation. Some PAPs preferred full compensation while some preferred partial compensation so as to continue living at the same premises wherever convenient. With regard to cash or in-kind option, almost all PAPs opted for cash compensation with the minority suggesting to be compensated land-for-land by the project.

Nevertheless, PAPs were informed that the Government will fairly compensate cash money to each affected person based on valuation report. With respect to tenants, they will be refunded for any lease/ rental fees paid after date of removal; cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee; and relocation assistance (costs of shipping plus allowance).

During valuation survey, all PAPs were fully involved and clearly informed as to whether s/he will be partially or fully compensated following the loss of his/her building or structure. Therefore, PAPs were knowledgeable about the availability of options, guiding laws and regulations, and vulnerable groups as among PAPs will be given due attention to lower their risks during implementation.

6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

6.1 The Chronological Steps in Implementation of Resettlement

- WB will coordinate with PMO-RALG and supervise the RAP implementation to ensure that RAP is implemented properly.
- MLHHS: will review and approve RAP report, Valuation reports and ensure the implementation of RAP by MCs.
- PMO-RALG is the Executing Agency for the DMDP who will be in charge of the overall management and implementation of the DMDP
- PMO-RALG Working Group (DMDP) established by PMO-RALG shall support PMO-RALG to manage and implement the day-to-day activities, works related to the DMDP; manage and monitor the implementation of the DMDP at Municipal level by MC Working Group (DMDP).
- Municipal Council will be directly in charge of implementation of subprojects under the DMDP within its District, including resettlement, procurements, constructions, public consultation and participation, etc.
- MC Working Group (DMDP), established by MC will support MC to manage and implement day-to-day activities related to subprojects under the DMDP within its District, includes: resettlement, compensation, monitoring of implementation of resettlement activities, reporting to MC on regular base, etc.
- Resettlement Committee (RC): which is established by MC will support MC in implementation of Resettlement Plan. RC will implement day-to-day activities including: (indicate key activities).
- Grievance Committee (GC): established by MC will support MC to handle complains, disputes if any by the affected persons (APs) on resettlement, compensation, valuation, etc.
- Ward Tribunal (WT): Established by Ward Council WT will support, coordinate with RC and GC on implementation of RAP and also provide supports, advice and coordinate with the APs and NGOs during the RAP implementation.
- Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC): IMC shall be recruited by PMO-RALG Working Group (DMDP) to support PMO-RALG in monitoring the implementation of RAP by 03 MCs
- Internal monitoring Specialist (IMS): IMS shall be recruited by and support MC Working Group (DMDP) to carry out internal monitoring of RAP implementation. IMS shall conduct internal monitoring every quarter and report to MC Working Group (DMDP).

6.2. Implementation Schedule of Activities to be undertaken as Part of Resettlement Implementation (Gantt chart)

Table 6.2: Implementation schedule

Activity	Timescale (year/month)														Implementing agency	Remarks			
	2015	2016												2017					
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J					
A: Updating and approval of RAP and valuation reports for the impact in the Right-of-Way (RoW)																		WB , PMO-RALG & Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD)	
B: Approval of compensation schedule by the Dar es salaam Regional Commissioner																		Dar-Regional Commissioner	
C:Undertake baseline checks, claims, conflicts, disputes and all sorts of grievance resolution, supported by the Dar es salaam Regional Secretariat (Dar-RS)																		Grievance Committee (GC),Dar-RS & PMO-RALG	
D:DLAs paying compensation money to eligible PAPs, supervised by the Dar-RS																		Municipal Council & Dar-RS	
E:Resettling eligible PAPs as recommended in the valuation report, including notification to vacate the Right-of-Way (RoW), granting alternative plots if any under the supervision of the Dar-RS																		Municipal Council & Dar-RS	

Activity	Timescale (year/month)														Implementing agency	Remarks					
	2015	2016												2017							
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J							
F:Commencement of sub-projects civil works and monitoring of RAP issues on operational basis																				Municipal Council Working Group (DMDP)	
G:Review of RAP activities and updating valuation of unforeseen properties with the support of the Dar-RS																				Municipal RAP Committees, Dar-RS & PMO-RALG	

6.3 The Linkages between Resettlement Implementation and Initiation of Civil Works for Each of the Project Components

The Maji ya chumvi-Kilungule sub-project in Ilala district involves land acquisition, and for that reason, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement and or relocation. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. For project activity requiring relocation or loss of shelter, measures to assist the PAPs are implemented in accordance with this RAP. The timing mechanism of these measures will ensure that no individual or affected household will be displaced due to civil works before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or household affected.

Implementation of the chronological steps of the resettlement program is directly connecting to the initiation of civil works in the field as indicated. Initially, names with photos of each affected person, eligible for compensation according to his/her entitlement will be displayed at appropriate places such as Ilala Municipal, respective Ward offices and Mitaa for counterchecking and confirmation. This will provide a chance to PAPs because at the time that the individual resettlement and compensation plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress. Clearance to various dissatisfactions will lead to compensation payments to PAPs, handing over of notices, removal of buildings / structures, resettlement (self-resettlement) and rehabilitation and clearance of the right-of-way.

7 COSTS AND BUDGETS

The compensation amount is based on each individual's entitlement option, calculated on the basis of estimates made during census. Other items include cost of monitoring and evaluation derived from the cost for an independent consultant to carry out external evaluation and internal evaluation. In a table below (7.1), a detailed budget for RAP implementation is indicated as per item.

The budget is based on estimated costs of compensation to be paid for the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project road with reference to land valuation survey and other assessed properties carried out in the fields since April-May 2014, this was followed by an update of the exercise for the purpose of reducing impact of the project. The update was finalized in December 2014 and the final valuation report submitted to the Government Chief Valuer for approval on the 2nd of April 2015. The costs cover compensation for land, crops and property (buildings and structures). It also includes allowances for disturbance and transport costs as well as implementation and monitoring costs. The estimates below are based on valuation surveys carried out for the properties that were identified in the local roads sub-project roads as being affected by the realignments and other geometric improvements. Therefore, the overall total cost for the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project, Ilala local roads under DMDP (Phase 1) is **TShs 596,185,940** equivalent to **USD 363,528**.

7.1 Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority

The Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for all financial matters. At the Municipal level, the Municipal Director will be responsible for all financial matters concerning the project implementation including RAP implementation. Funds for external monitoring agency will be provided by the World Bank. It follows that the financial arrangements will also fall within the WB procedures.

7.2 The Cost of Resettlement Action Plan

Cost of resettlement Action Plan is as provided in table 7.1 as follows:

Table 7.1: RAP Cost Estimates

MAJI CHUMVI KILUNGULE-ILALA				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	9,230.43	152,431,500
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	2,647.30	316,656,500
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		

3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	142	1,780,900
4	Loss of business/profit			47,160,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	68	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	17	
	Sub-total A			518,028,900
B	Livelihood restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	no.	19	5,700,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	no.	3	450,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		28,252,134
2	Transportation	Hh		2,100,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		35,460,000
	Sub-total B&C	Tsh		71,962,134
	Total A, B&C	Tsh		589,991,034
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		5,899,910
	TOTAL A, B,C&D	Tsh		595,890,944
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		294,996
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		596,185,940
				USD 363,528

Exchange rate: 1 U\$ = TShs 1,670

7.3 Sources of Funds and the Flow of Funds

The funds for this RAP will be obtained from the Government of Tanzania specifically the Ilala Municipal Council which will foot all the compensation and resettlement expenses (while the World Bank will only finance the actual construction of the sub-projects). Therefore, RAP funds will be channeled through the Ilala Municipal account and, then to the Municipal Working Group (MWG) to compensate the PAPS. The funds will be paid in terms of cheque and not in cash. The Municipal Director will be the overall in-charge of making sure that the compensation process is done according to the set rules and procedures. He/She will also monitor and evaluate how the compensation process is carried out and measure its success or failure.

7.4 Specific Mechanisms to adjust Cost Estimates by the Inflation Factor

When exercising compensation payments, there arise some issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. Market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustment in compensation values. In certain cases, providing in-kind compensation is purposely done to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services, which will not be the case for this sub-project. However, local inflation may still occur.

The *Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001* and the *Village Land Regulations, 2001*, provide for the amount of compensation to include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.

Compensation is to be paid promptly but if it is not paid within six months it will attract an interest equal to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.

8 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

8.1 Process of Consultation /Participation in Resettlement Preparation and Planning

Consultation with PAPs is a never ending process. Basically, each PAP will be unconditionally compensated his/her money according to his or her entitlements. Thus the question of compensation will be open to each individual PAP, group or all PAPs with the respective Municipal council's department particularly those related to Planning, Finance, Works, Co-operatives and Community Development. Consultation will continue during display of valuation reports, during compensation and during resettlement of properties.

Community participation, in particular project affected Persons is essential and the heart of the DMDP for successful implementation of the project as a whole and respective Ilala district sub-projects, including the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule road. This explains why ample time was devoted by CTC Consultancy team (RAP) to ensure full participation of communities in all sub-projects. In the same manner, consultations with various relevant stakeholders including private and public consultations were conducted to the maximum level which enabled the team to gather data and information deemed necessary for incorporating the same in the RAP report.

An all inclusive participatory approach linking the stakeholders, district officers, ward and sub-ward governments, and community members is vital for the successful implementation of resettlement exercise.

In this case, there were two (2) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Ilala Municipality. A total of sixty two (62) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level along the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub project road (i.e. Kisukuru, Tembongwaza and Makoka) between 3th and 4th August, 2013. This was followed with another series of meetings that were conducted between January-March 2014 to inform PAPs of the change of alignment of the project as a mechanism to minimize impact. Public meetings were conducted in general to inform local area residents (including the actual PAPs and others not directly affected but reside in the area) about the proposed sub-projects roads and associated impacts, their entitlement and the fact that there will be a grievance mechanism in place during the RAP implementation. However, the household interviews directly involved the actual affected PAPs adding up to (68 including PAPs head of household and dependants). It should be noted that the number of participants of public meetings is not the same as the numbers of PAPs as some of those who attend the meeting are not PAPs but rather people who leave within the project area. Nonetheless the views and concerns of all stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan.

Also the minutes of the meeting and lists of public meetings attendees are attached as annex six (6) and discussed in chapter eight of this report respectively.

8.2 Methodology

During the fieldwork, a combination of methods was employed to collect field data and existing information that deemed necessary to achieve stated objectives. The methods employed include interviews with PAPs, public consultations, observations and review of existing documents. Each method complemented the other.

- a) **Conducting Field Visits:** Visits to the project area was done during the last weeks of July, 2013 then followed by public consultative meetings on 3rd and 4th August 2013. The field visits were essential to fully visualize the project site capture biophysical environment and the socio-economic conditions in the project area. Also the field visits were conducted to identify the properties to be affected by the project. During the field visits, the following tasks were performed:-
- Observation of social and physical setting of the area;
 - Confirmed the structures within the RoW and their distance from the proposed project centerline;
 - Held interviews and discussions with officials from the project area and local government including Mtaa and Ward officials;
 - Held interview with the affected people and other community members in the project area; and
 - Observed people's activities and learnt their perception on the proposed project.
- b) **Conducting Socio-economic Survey:** Basically, the census of households (PAPs) and their properties affected by the sub-project is a crucial stage in the preparation of this RAP. The census survey serves the following important and interrelated functions as itemized below:
- enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population;
 - registering the affected population by residence or locality;
 - establishing a list of legitimate PAPs before the project's onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits;
 - laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions; and
 - providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation
- c) **Public Consultations:** Consultations were conducted between 3rd and 4th August 2013 across sections of stakeholders which covered participatory approach at district, ward and community levels. Among others, the key issues raised in these consultations included positive and negative impacts of the resettlement. The meeting schedules and venues, list of participants and Minutes of the consultative meetings are attached as annex 6 of this report.

The official cut-off date for Ilala Municipal RAP was 30th June, 2014; however, this date was amended to February 26th, 2015 due to an update of the valuation exercise for the purpose of reducing impact of the project. Therefore the date when the valuation of buildings, structures and other assets was officially completed on February 26th, 2015. Persons occupying the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

8.3 Raised Concerns / views during consultations

Various questions and concerns were raised by attended participants aimed at seeking further clarifications from facilitators after presentation during the meeting. The meeting was attended by a total of 61 people, both women and men. Both general and individual questions were raised and covered a wide range of issues relevant to the subject matter as indicated in the tabular form below. Responses were provided by facilitators as shown in the table below.

Table 8.1: Issue/comment raised and Consultants response on issues raised

Municipality	Sub-Project	Qn. #	Question	Responses	Remarks
IALA	Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule road	1	Which rates will be used to value our impacted land?	The valuer will use the current market rates and will depend upon the area and therefore will vary from place to place. The value of land in Kinondoni District is quite different from the value of Ilala District. However, we hope that the valuer will explain in details prior or during valuation exercise	It was stated that is under Ilala division and it was expected that the similar rate will be applied within the entire Division
		2	What is the timeframe for the implementation of the sub-project and when will it start?	The implementation of the sub-project road has already started because there are series of activities to be accomplished before commencement of actual construction. Currently we are conducting	It was emphasized that it is important for PAPs to know the project timeframe so that they can prepare themselves

Municipality	Sub-Project	Qn. #	Question	Responses	Remarks
				RAP which will be accompanied by valuation and the valuer will have to establish costs for compensation. After approval of costs, you will be compensated and then given six months for relocation, etc. There is a tendering process or procurement, etc. So it will take time but at the moment we cannot tell the exact date of actual construction.	
		3	For this resettlement action plan (RAP), will we get land or plots for resettlement?	It is a good question. According to the government procedure, there will be no land allocation to PAPs for this sub-project. Remember that we have a lot of PAPs buildings in Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke so it will be difficult to secure land for all these people. What the sub-project will do is to compensate each PAP who will look for alternative settlement	
		4	Is it possible to get a copy of what you have told us especially on what we deserve to be compensated?	I think it is possible. We will report to our office about this request and probably we can make a summary and make copies which can be handled to your office / leaders	Participants insisted on getting a copy for the matter of transparent and their reference in future
		5	We have observed that	There are two possibilities. First, it is possible that the	

Municipality	Sub-Project	Qn. #	Question	Responses	Remarks
			some houses have not been marked by the surveyors but are on the same line with the adjacent marked houses. How will owners be compensated?	<p>unmarked houses are out of the right-of-way and therefore not affected. Second, it is possible that the surveyors unintentionally overlooked them.</p> <p>We will therefore note the names of owners and the adjacent marked houses as references and present to the surveyors for action</p>	
		6	<p>There are affected properties like institutions, mosques and churches which are immovable.</p> <p>How will they be assisted? How are they going to be compensated?</p>	<p>We have enumerators who will record all affected properties using special forms for Households, community (institutions) and livelihoods respectively.</p> <p>Therefore all affected institutions, religious buildings and other community properties will be assessed (valuated) and compensated like individual properties.</p> <p>I think for the government properties like schools, the government will decide to compensate itself or build another school elsewhere</p>	
		7	<p>Will the road project allocate plots to PAPs? What is the plan?</p>	<p>The plan is to compensate cash all affected persons and each will be responsible for finding his/her own place to settle</p>	

Socio-economic survey 2013 (Ilala Municipality)

8.4 Involvement of Various Stakeholders

In addition to PAPs, Mitaa leaders and Government officials, various stakeholders were also consulted along with PAPs consultative meeting so as to ensure their participation in respective the (sub) projects. Mostly, consulted stakeholders were those affected by the sub-projects, particularly utility companies and transport that have infrastructure along the road corridor such as telecom towers and TAZARA railway. Basically the information collected from these stakeholders cut across all sub-projects under DMDP - Local roads because such infrastructure systems are located in many places in Dar es Salaam. Due to the relevance of the ideas, views and concerns collected from both private and public agencies for the implementation of the sub-project, Annex 3 has been attached for reference by DMDP in general, which comprises of both private and public agencies such as DAWASA, DART, TAZARA, TCCL, etc.

8.5 Plans for Disseminating Information to PAPs Prior To Consultation

A briefing meeting was conducted between the Municipal officials and the team. This was followed by field visit to the sub-project area, recruiting and training enumerators, designing and testing questionnaires and revising the study tools, meeting with leaders to arrange public meetings with PAPs

All PAPs from the sub-project road were consulted during the public consultative meetings which were facilitated by the team of consultancy service (Crown TECH Consult Ltd). The meetings were well attended by the target population and participants were very attentive and inquisitive about RAP. Both male and female attended and participated fully. Facilitators presented issues / subjects about the DMDP, that is, introduction and background to the project and SIA conducted earlier on, objectives of the consultative meetings and expected outputs from the PAPs, explanations on surveys and marked properties, timing of valuation and its procedures, explanations on resettlement and/or compensation principle to be used and obtaining responses from the participants, etc. Such information delivered during the public meetings helped people to understand the importance of interviews conducted by enumerators and influenced them to provide good cooperation. The issues covered during public consultations, questions and responses are presented.

8.6 Outcomes of Participation and Consultation

Numerous concerns were generally expressed and collected from PAPs during consultative meetings. Mostly all raised concerns and suggestions were common and relevant across DMDP project as outlined below;

- The property owners requested to remain with a valuation form (copy) that contains valuated items and or particulars per property for their future reference and comparison during display of compensation

- People were concerned about information flow, that is, to be informed well in advance about commencement of valuation in order to reschedule their time and for the PAPs to avail themselves during the exercise
- Another concern was for the valuer to be transparent on the individual's amount of money per item (breakdown) and the total compensation package before preparation of individual cheques. This will help to avoid possible future dissatisfactions and disagreements during payments.
- The transition period from valuation to payment has to be reasonable, observable and respectable by the government because experience from other projects showed that delay was a common phenomenon leading to conflict between PAPs and the government.
- PAPs raised concern about the timing of the project activities which are implementable or feasible from the start to the actual construction phase. They also suggested to be updated frequently.
- Movable structures need to be considered because some consist of permanent parts such as floors, poles, land and cannot be moved without destruction associated with loss.
- Owners of plots claimed that they have been paying land rent according to the size of the respective plots. Thus, reduction of the plot sizes should automatically imply reduction in land rent (property tax) payable at the Municipal council.
- Project affected persons wanted to know the percentage used to compute an interest rate in case compensation / payment will be delayed by the government.
- Other people wanted to know the modalities used to calculate: disturbance allowance; transport costs (amount and distance), amount for accommodation (36 months)
- Application of market value rates during valuation and computation was also raised as a concern among PAPs.

Table 8.2: Public consultations schedule and number of participants for Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule subproject (Ilala Municipality)

Sub-Project/Ward	Number Of Men	Number Of Women	Total	Date
Kisukuru	16	14	30	3/08/2013
Makoka	9	6	15	3/08/2013
Tembomgwaza	8	9	17	4/08/2013
Total			62	

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Scope of the grievance and redress mechanism

This chapter presents pertinent matters regarding complaints and grievances likely to be forthcoming in the course of implementation of this RAP. A grievance mechanism will be made available to parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with any part of the resettlement and compensation process. These grievances could relate to the valuation of assets, amount of compensation paid, level of consultation, non-fulfillment of contracts, and timing of compensation, amongst others. Complaints and grievances also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievances will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. Therefore, it is vital to carefully prepare the processes that are transparent and participatory and put in place a mechanism that will help to redress grievances / complaints from project affected people for the Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project road in Ilala Municipality.

9.2 RAP Committee

The Ilala Municipal Council will have to establish the RAP Committee which will be responsible for receiving, analysis and making decisions on grievances that will be submitted by project affected persons, individually, as a group or by representatives of the PAPs. It is proposed that the Committee at Municipal level will comprise of the following key members;

- Project Coordinator (chairman)
- Municipal Town Planner
- Municipal Valuer (secretary)
- Municipal Surveyor
- Municipal Land Officer
- Municipal Solicitor
- Municipal Engineer
- Municipal Community Development Officer
- Mtaa (sub-ward) Chairman
- Representative of the PAPs
- Independent valuer

This committee is composed of all key and relevant professionals to ensure that complaints are captured and well addressed in accordance with each professional area under which it falls. Though Land Act No. 4 does not provide procedures of forming grievance committees, experiences have proved the necessity and importance of RAP Committees in addressing particular project grievances apart from the general existing conventional section of Desk for Complaints established by the Municipal (i.e. *Dawati la Malalamiko* in *Kiswahili*). The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible by the Grievance Committee at the District and Ward level.

9.3 Grievances and Redress Mechanism Procedures

All grievances will be addressed and submitted to the Grievance Committee (GC), who in this case, is under the Municipal Director for Ilala Municipal Council. These could be verbal or written. At the beginning of the RAP processes, PAPs for (Maji ya Chumvi-Kilungule sub-project) were informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns about compensation and relocation. In addition, they were also informed about the dispute resolution procedures, especially on how the disputes will be resolved in an impartial and timely manner. Participatory process is emphasized at all levels during the implementation of the project in all stages and this includes transparent, fairness and rights to all participating parties.

The complainant will be given a form to fill in and thus register the kind of grievance(s) especially during the display of valuation results. This form can be filled and returned the same time or the complainant will be given time to work on and submit later to the RAP Committee under the Municipal Director for further actions. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. The Grievance Committee shall maintain records where grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made, will be recorded.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows.

- (i) The affected person should file his grievance in writing, to the ward leader. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint.
- (ii) The ward leader should notify the Grievance Committee and respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, an independent valuer should be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Ward Leader that his/her complaint is being considered.
- (iii) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time, s/he may lodge his/her grievance to the District Administration.
- (iv) The Grievance Committee will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint can be taken through the formal court process, i.e. to the Ward Tribunal where relevant, District Tribunal and the High Court (Land Division) at the National level.

The complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of their grievances and complaints. The RAP Committee will prepare a report-

containing summary of all grievances and will make this available to PMO-RALG on a quarterly basis. For more clarification see Process of Addressing Grievances attached as **Annex 4**.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Process

The objective of monitoring is to provide the World Bank, PMO-RALG, IMC and relevant stakeholders with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

Areas relating to the effectiveness of RAP implementation, include the physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities should be monitored and reported by qualified resettlement experts in the Working Group of IMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG, TANROADS and integrated into the overall Project management process.

10.2 Monitoring

The IMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG and TANROADS are directly responsible for internal monitoring of RAP implementation. In particular, the IMC with the assistance of a monitoring expert will supervise and manage the monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements.

The DMDP-WG will provide quarterly reports to PMO-RALG, IMC, TANROADS and World Bank. The DMDP-WGs will ensure that the monitoring reports are included in their progress reports, the status of the RAP implementations, information on locations and numbers of affected people, compensation amounts paid by item, and assistance provided to PAPs.

The monitoring and evaluation will cover among other things, the following measures:

- If necessary, updating of the census and identifying absentees of property owners
- Disclosure and validation of the list of persons deemed eligible for compensation
- Disclosure of the valuation of individual and community losses and compensations
- Negotiation for each individual record with the affected person or household
- Negotiation for community and or livelihood compensations
- Payment of cash compensation
- Assistance to PAPs notably to vulnerable groups

10.2.1 Monitoring Indicators

Internal monitoring will include the following activities:

- Progress in relation to targets and delivery of entitlements
- Delivery and usage of compensation and relocation entitlements
- Reconstruction of new houses and commercial structures
- Compensation awarded for variety of trees in the sub-project
- Construction/ relocation of community infrastructure

- Shifting of cultural and religious sites to new locations
- Reported grievances and action taken to settle them
- Meetings between officials and PAPs or their representatives (e.g. committees)
- General issues related to the adequacy of the compensation and resettlement exercise

10.2.2 Monitoring Data Collection and Report

Internal monitoring reports should be prepared at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, semiannually and annually) beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement.

The DMDP-WG of IMC will establish databases for resettlement monitoring data. It will establish procedures for the collection of data on a monthly basis, and update the database.

On a quarterly basis, the DMDP-WG of IMC and TANROADS will prepare a resettlement monitoring report and submit to the DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG who will then consolidate all internal monitoring reports and quarterly verification external reports and submits to World Bank. The PMO-RALG will notify World Bank of approval by the IMC of any changes, as required, to the implementation of the RAP. The scopes of the report will include:

- (i) The number of PAPs by category of impact, wards and sub-ward, and the status of compensation payments, relocation of PAPs and income restoration measures for each category.
- (ii) The status of disbursement of cash and allocation of replacement land and housing.
- (iii) The amount of funds allocated and disbursed for: a) resettlement program operations; and b) compensation, assistance, and resettlement activities.
- (iv) The activities, levels of participation, outcomes, and issues of the Information Dissemination and Consultation Program.
- (v) The status and outcomes of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring further attention by IMC, PMO-RALG or World Bank assistance.
- (vi) Implementation problems, including delays, lack of personnel or capacity, insufficient funds, etc. and proposed remedial measures; and, revised resettlement implementation schedule.

10.3 Database Management and Storage

The monitoring expert will maintain computerized resettlement databases that will be updated every three months. They will contain files on each affected household and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All monitoring databases will be fully accessible to Ilala Municipal Council (IMC), DMDP-WGs of PMO-RALG, TANROADS and the World Bank.

10.4 Evaluation

Apart from monitoring of activities, evaluation will be carried out in intervals. There will be a mid-term and an ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. On both occasions, a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the PAPs will be conducted. The results of these surveys will be compared to the baseline information obtained from the census survey to gauge the effectiveness of the resettlement process over time. Socio-economic surveys have verified, among others:

- Effectiveness of the rehabilitation assistance
- Income and living standards of PAPs (before and after rehabilitation)
- Effectiveness of various institutional arrangements made for the project
- Quality of interaction between among stakeholders and affected communities
- Opinions and perception of local communities regarding the project and resettlement
- Issues such as change in quality of life among affected PAPS, disruption in lifestyles, etc.

10.5 Key issues for Monitoring, focusing On Outputs and Impacts

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs the monitoring experts will be responsible for the following:

- At the beginning of RAP implementation, review compensation unit cost applied in RAP. Check at the site for ensuring that the compensation costs are at the replacement value.
- Evaluation of affected project- inventory and entitlement of PAPs.
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAPs.
- Implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the RAP in particular “to improve or at least improve the livelihood of the PAPs after resettlement”
- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RAP to achieve the objective of this RAP.
- Offering suggestions on how to improve RAP program.
- Closely monitoring compensation activities is prepared to give informed evaluation of complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports to be submitted to IMC and,
- Write final report which will provide detailed evaluation of RAP and its implementation including the current situation and their opinions after receiving the resettlement.

The PAP monitoring will detail the specifics of implementation on the ground and their collective observations can show trends of the bigger picture and importantly pre-empt negative issues arising.

Evaluation is done to assess the compliance of the RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures and laws, regulations and international good practice. This audit will focus on an overall evaluation of the RAP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations.

Resettlement is considered complete only when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with objectives stated in the RAP. A completion audit will establish to check whether the Project has implemented all activities required to ensure compliance with the resettlement commitments defined in the RAP.

Table 10.1: Monitoring indicators for Socio-economic changes during RAP and Post-Project implementation

Aspect	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
		Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
Compensation	Timely , fairly and adequate compensation to the affected persons	Number of affected people compensated adequately	Less grievances/ complaints, fair compensation and satisfaction	Check the list of affected people and other properties and verification with mitaa leader	The first 6 weeks of compensation	Working Group of DMDP Temeke Municipality
		Number of affected buildings, structures, land, trees, crops	As above			
Training	Adequacy of project staff and training program	Number of trainings carried out	Effective Project performance	Satisfaction of affected people on the project performance of the staff	Every three month	Project Implementation Unit
Grievances	Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism	Number of reported / registered grievances and solved	Satisfaction of the project affected people	Project reports on reported and solved grievances	The first three month after payment of affected property	-Working Group and Project working group -Grievance Committee
		Less cases reported and filed to court				
		Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged	Number of legitimate grievances rectified	All legitimate grievances rectified	- Half yearly Interviews - Mtaa/Ward development reports	Half yearly
Stake-holders participation	Consultations with and participation of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable PAPs	Number of meetings carried out in the project area	Full participation and expressions of satisfactions among stakeholders	Check the project records on the meeting minutes	Every month	Working Group (PIU)
		Minutes and attendance				
Assistance to vulnerable groups	Specific opportunities for vulnerable groups	- The number of vulnerable group received any form of assistance	Satisfaction among vulnerable groups	Filed complaints (reports)	Every month during compensation period	-Working Group of DMDP, Temeke Municipality Working Group (PIU)
		- Number of complaints from the affected vulnerable groups				

Aspect	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
		Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
Management	Staffing	Number of staff involved in the project implementation	Effectiveness in the implementation of the project	Staff records	Monthly	Working Group (PIU)
Community cohesion and relations	Community fabrics	Number of community fabrics disrupted / disintegrated	Destruction of community relations and ties	Ward / Mtaa development report	Half yearly	- Consultant - Mtaa development report
Property and livelihood	Loss of properties: - Loss of shelter - Loss of assets or access to assets	- Number of alternative employment opportunities created - Number of affected people employed in formal / formal sector. - Number of assets lost and those put in place	Effective restoration	-Annual survey reports on assets owned -Mtaa government development report	Half yearly	-Municipal Council Office (PIU) - Consultant -Local government

11.0 LIST OF REFERENCES

1. IFC: Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
2. National policies & Acts (Tanzania), e.g. Resettlement Policy Framework – Southern Africa Trade and Transportation (TANROADS); Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP), Vol.6 (2006)
3. URT: Population and Housing Census 2012
4. Ilala District Socio-economic profile -2010/11
5. Terms of reference
6. World Bank Safeguard policies
7. Ilala Municipal Profile 2012

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land under cultivation - Less than 20% of land holding affected - Land remains economically viable. 	Farmer/ title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value
		Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater than 20% of land holding lost - Land does not become economically viable. 	Farmer/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash at full replacement value for the entire landholding, taking into consideration the market price, according to PAP's choice/preference. - Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) <p>For example, cost of shifting is from between TShs 50,000 – 70,000/= for those relocated within MC and TShs 70,000 -100,000/= for those relocated outside of MC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years' market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting and allowance).
Commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land used for business partially 	Title holder/ business owner	-Cash compensation for affected land - at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price.

	<p>affected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited loss 		<p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets used for business severely affected - If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes 	<p>Title holder / business owner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according) at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price, to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. - Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; allowance) - Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		<p>Business owner is lease holder</p>	<p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records</p>
<p>Residential Land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss - Remaining land viable for present use 	<p>Title holder</p>	<p>Cash compensation for affected (land) at the replacement value, taking into consideration the market price.</p>
		<p>Rental/lease holder</p>	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)</p>
		<p>Title holder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according) at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price, to PAP's choice. - Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning laws or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. -When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. - Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.

			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land and assets used for residence severely affected - Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws 	Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal - Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee - Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures are partially affected - Remaining structures viable for continued use 	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, based on the replacement cost without considering depreciation. - Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease (holder) what is about squatter / informal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire structures are affected or partially affected - Remaining structures not suitable for continued use 	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost, taking into consideration the market price without considering depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. - Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) - Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training) and sub-project related job, in this case RAP should indicate income restoration and rehabilitation program
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) -Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements - Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cash compensation for affected (structure) at replacement cost without depreciation, taking into consideration the market price, -Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) should be more specific in terms of amount of money paid to PAHs -Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) - Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months) net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) - Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected at replacement cost (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed

ANNEX 2: RAP COST ESTIMATES

MAJI CHUMVI KILUNGULE-ILALA				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	9,230.43	152,431,500
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	2,647.30	316,656,500
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	142	1,780,900
4	Loss of business/profit			47,160,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	68	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	17	
	Sub-total A			518,028,900
B	Livelihood restoration			
1	Livelihood restoration & Assistance to vulnerable groups	no.	19	5,700,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	no.	3	450,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		28,252,134
2	Transportation	Hh		2,100,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		35,460,000
	Sub-total B&C	Tsh		71,962,134
	Total A, B&C	Tsh		589,991,034
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		5,899,910
	TOTAL A, B,C &D	Tsh		595,890,944
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		294,996
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		596,185,940
				USD 363,528

ANNEX 3: CONCERNS OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.

S/N	Organization / Institution	Issues / Comments / Recommendations
1.	DAWASA	Coordination and information sharing should be improved among key stakeholders
		The responsible authority should send an official letter to DAWASA explaining about the project and expected services from DAWASA
		Drawings from each side (DAWASA's infrastructural layout and road designs from CTC) should be shared which will facilitate cost estimation and relocation
		The project should indicate all proposed roads, avail drawings to the Water Authority and officially request DAWASA to provide cost estimates for relocation of its utilities
		There should be ample time for relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule
2.	TTCL	Clearance with PAPs should be seriously and settled to the satisfactory level
		The responsible authority (Municipal Council / Crown TECH Consult Ltd – CTC) should send an official letter to the company explaining the following: what is to be done, where and when!
		A letter should be attached with drawings and scope of work
		All queries between the project and PAPs have to be cleared before commencement of relocation of the utilities
		The project should indicate all proposed roads, outline affected utilities and avail drawings to TTCL
3.	TAZARA	Relocation costs should be provided by the project There should be ample time for relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule.
		Coordination and information sharing should be improved among key stakeholders
		The responsible authority should send an official letter to TAZARA about the project and expected services from TAZARA including an official request for use of land for public road
		Compensation should be timely, fare and based on market value (considering current inflation)
		There should be ample time for relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule. Relocation has to be done effectively and immediately to avoid conflicts with utility users
		There should be improved coordination and cooperation between the contractor

S/N	Organization / Institution	Issues / Comments / Recommendations
		and TAZARA
		Road designers should communicate in advance TAZARA signal and telecom engineers for technical matters, e.g. control lights
		Construction should adhere to standards especially at the transition point where the road crosses the rail. Failure to meet specified standards, the point will be the cause of accidents, slow down movement of cars and cause congestion
4.	AIRTEL	They requested to be given latitude and longitude on which the towers are allocated for identification
		No compensation will be effected but relocation costs will be incurred by the project
		Acquiring space for relocation which will serve as previous one is a big issues and expensive.
		Disturbance to customers because they are cut off from services (Communications)
5.	HTT (Helios Tanzania Towers)	The responsible authority should send an official letter explaining about the project and expected services from them.
		The project should indicate all proposed roads, avail drawings to HTT because they have planned to build new towers apart from existing ones.
		They recommended not being paid cash money for land but the project should find alternative land for them.
		They requested to be given notice period so that they can inform land owners in places where utilities are placed.
6.	OILCOM	No relocation will be effected to OILCOM but Compensation costs will be incurred by the project
		Where the piece of land is taken and no effect to the business this will be okay but when there is effect to the business full compensation will be desirable to them.
		Interruption on business which may lead into loss for some period of time.
		Decline on revenues
		Compensation should be done according to the market value.
7.	BIG BORN (NEW MSIMBAZ KEROSENE)	Decline on revenues and sometimes total close up to open room for construction.
		There should be new piece of land in case of total compensation.

ANNEX 4: GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
1	PAP shall submit grievance in writing to the Sub ward Government and receives an acknowledgement from Village or Street Government as proof. If the PAP is unable to write, the Implementing Agency (IA) or the Village or Street Government shall record the same on behalf of PAP.	1. Sub ward/Ward Government 1. Representative of Implementing Agency	Upon receipt of grievance, the Sub ward Government with the help of Implementing Agency shall try to resolve the grievance amicably with the active participation of aggrieved party within 5 working days from the date of file of grievance.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Sub ward Government's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by IA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Municipal for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 2.
2	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 1 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Ward Council with a preliminary report prepared by IA. The report should have the details of grievance, preliminary assessment of IA & local government, hearing date and decision of local government.	The members of this committee shall be: 1. Members of Sub ward and Ward Council 2. Representative of IA 3. PAP Representative 4. Representative of Ilala Municipal Council	Upon receipt of grievance, the Sub ward and Ward Council if desired may direct IA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 10 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by IA.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Sub ward and Ward Council decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by IA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Ilala Municipal Council for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 3.
3	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 2 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Social Services Committee (SSC) at the District level. This committee shall function as RAP Committee at the district level. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the	1. District Commissioner – Chairman 2. Member, Land office 3. Member, Valuer 4. Member, Implementing Agency 5. Member, PAP representative/	Upon receipt of grievance, the RAP Committee if desired may direct IA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 20	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RAP Committee decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by IA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Ilala Municipal	If the grievance is not resolved, go to step 4

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	paper details of case till date to SSC.	local NGO 6. Member, Representative of Ilala Municipal Council	working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 7 days in advance by IA.	Council for record, case closed.	
4	It is assumed that all the cases shall be solved at RAP Committee level. It may be possible that there are cases which might still remain unresolved at RAP Committee level. For such cases, the PAP shall have option to refer his /her case to Regional Secretariat for final amicable solution or to refer the case to Judiciary.	1. Regional Secretariat 2. District Commissioner 3.3. Member, Representative of Ilala Municipal Council	If the case is referred to Regional Secretariat (RS), the details of case file shall be submitted to RS office and the case shall be heard within 45 days from the date of case referred. The PAP shall be intimated 10 days in advance about the date, time and venue of the hearing.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RS's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by IA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Ilala Municipal Council for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, the PAP may take the case to appropriate court.
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.				

ANNEX 5: SAMPLE “RAP” QUESTIONNAIRE

Households Questionnaire
CROWN TECH CONSULT LTD
P.O BOX 72877 DAR ES SALAAM
BASELINE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FOR RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN UNDER “DMDP”

Q1.0 Information of the respondent (Taarifa za mhojiwa)

Interviewee’s name (Jina la Mhojiwa)		
Sex of respondent and age / Jinsi na Umri wa mhojiwa	Sex / Jinsia:	Age / Umri:
Interviewer’s name (Jina la Mdodosaji)		
Household number (Namba ya nyumba)		
Name the household head (Jina la mkuu wa kaya)		
Street name (mtaa)		
Ward name (kata)		
District / Municipality name (Wilaya)		
Date of Interview (Tarehe ya mahojiano)	/ 08 / 201....
Location of the property: (<i>Indicate RHS or LHS of the road</i>)		

Q 2 Please tell us about the members who make up your Household (Taja watu waliyomo kwenye kaya yako)

No	Name / Jina	Relation / Uhusiano na HH [*1]	Sex / Jinsia 1 = M 2 = F	Age / umri (yrs)	Education / Elimu ** [2]	Primary Employment Status / Ajira *** [3]	Secondary employment (Taja)	Read & write / Kusoma na kuandika 1 = Yes 2 = No	Frequency of Income / Hali ya kipato ****[4]
1									
2									
3									

*1 Relationship / Uhusiano	**2 Education / Elimu	***3 Primary Employment status / Hali ya ajira	****4 Frequency of income / Hali ya kipato
1- Household head/ Mkuu wa kaya (HH)/ 2- Spouse of/mwenza HH 3- Son / daughter of/Bin/Binti HH 4- Son-in-law/daughter-in-law of/Mkwe/Mkamwana HH 5-Grandchild of/Mjukuu HH 6-Parent of/Mzazi wake HH 7-Parent-in-law of/Mkwe HH 8-Brother/sister of Kaka/dada HH 9- Cousin/Binamu 10-Grandparent of/Babu HH 11-Adopted/foster/step/Mtoto wa kurithi/kambo child 12-Other relative/Jamaa wengine 13- Not related but dependent/Wasio na uhusioano lakini ni tegemezi	0= Nil 1=Std 1 -7 2=Form 1- 4 3= Form 5 - 6 4= College	1-Pre-school children (5 years / younger) 2- Student / scholar 3-Formally Employed (with wage / salary) that takes place of a regular basis 4-Informal employment (e.g. hawkers, barmaids, casual employment (vibarua) 5-Unemployed – refers to actively seeking any type of employment (formal or casual / informal) at least once over the past 3 month Wasio na ajira: Ambao wanatafuta ajira ya aina yoyote 6-Home/not seeking work (domestic responsibilities, looking after children) Walio nyumbani wasiotafuta ajira wenye jukumu la kutunza nyumba na watoto 7-Pensioner, receiving a pension Wastaafu wanaolipwa mafao 8- Disabled and not employed Wasiojiweza ambao hawana ajira	1. Regular and stable -Cha kudumu 2. Intermitted but stable - Kisicho cha kudumu ila cha uhakika 3. Irregular and insecure - Kisicho cha uhakika

Q3a. Je kuna mlemavu kwenye kaya hii? 1. Ndiyo [] 2. Hapana []

Kama jibu ni ndiyo katika swali la 3a, ni wangapi.....

Q3b. Je kuna na mjane / wajane ? 1. Ndiyo []
2. Hapana []

Kama jibu ni ndiyo swali la 3b, ni wangapi ?

Q3c. Je kuna watoto yatima ?

1. Ndiyo [] 2.

Hapana []

Kama jibu ni ndiyo, watoto yatima ni wangapi ?

Q 4. Description of Main Homestead structure (circle the correct answer):

No.	<p>4.1 Main purpose of building / Madhumuni ya jingo:</p> <p>1=Multifunctional residential =Nyumba yenye matumizi mbalimbali 2=Sleeping/ Malazi 3=Kitchen only/ Jiko tu 4=Toilet, Shower/ Maliwato 5=Business only (specify) Biashara tu (Itaje) 6=Spiritual house/ Nyumba ya kuabudu 7=Other (specify) Mengineyo (yataje)</p>	<p>4.2 No. of Rooms / Idadi ya nyumba</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>4.3 Floor / Sakafu</p> <p>1= Mud/Udongo Earth/ Vumbi 2=Concrete/ sementi 3=Tiles (malumalu) 4= Other (specify) Mengineyo (taja)</p>	<p>4.4 Walls / Kuta</p> <p>1= Mud Block/ Matofali ya udongo 2= Mud Block with plaster/ tofali za udongo na ripu 3=Concrete blocks/ tofali za sementi 4=Clay (Burnt)/ Tofali za kuchma 5=Reeds or sticks/ Kuta za fito 6=Plastic/ Kuta za plastiki 7=Tin / Kuta za bati 8=Other (specify)/ Mengineyo (taja).....</p>	<p>4.5 Roof / Paa</p> <p>1= No roof/ Hakuna paa 2=Thatch/ Nyasi 3=Tin/ Mabati 4=Tiles/ vigae 5=Tin and Thatch/ Bati na nyasi 6=Plastic/ Plastiki 7=Other (specify)/ Mengineyo (Taja)</p>

Q5. How many years has the homestead been living here?/ Ni miaka mingapi kaya hii imeishi

Q6. Does the household head have another home?/ Je Mwenye kaya ana nyumba nyingine kwingin
 1 = Yes/ Ndio [] 2 = No/ Hapana []

Q7. Is the household head living here (i.e. in this household)? Je mkuu wa kaya anaishi hapa?
 1 = Yes/ Ndiyo [] 2 = No/ Hapana [] If no, Where / wapi? _____

Q8. If tenants are accommodated on the property, please establish the following:

8a. Number tenants accommodated/ Idadi ya wapangaji wanaoweza kupanga katika nyumba hii		8d. Monthly income from rent / Kodi ya mwezi toka kwenye pango	
8b. Idadi ya vyumba vinavyopangishwa au vilivyopangishwa		8e. Malipo yanalipwa kwa: 1. Mwezi 2.Miezi 3 – 4 3. Miezi 6 4 Mwaka	
8c. Number of tenants currently accommodated / Idadi ya wapangaji waliopo kwa sasa		8f. Owners relationship to tenant/ Uhusiano wa mwenye nyumba na mpangaji	

Q9. If the area is used for business purposes, Specify what type of business / Je eneo hili linatumika kwa biashara?

Kama ndiyo taja aina ya biashara?

.....

Q10. Other Structures / Fixed Assets on the site (Majengo mengine ya kudumu yaliyopo kwenye eneo hili

No. of Structures Idadi ya majengo	Purpose Madhumuni (matumizi)	Main Construction Material/ Vifaa vilivyotumika kujengea
		1= Reeds / Matete 2= Sticks/Fito (Wicker) 3=Wire fence and posts/Ukuta wa nyaya na nguzo 4=Hedge/ Uzio 5=Concrete/ Sementi 6=Stone and Mud/ mawe na udongo 7=Wood/ Kuni 8=Other (specify)/ Mengine (Taja)

(ii) If you do not know, why?

Q16 Where is water for domestic purposes obtained? (*List answers by ranking in the box to the right*)

Rain water (tank) (<i>Maji ya mvua</i>)		Protected Communal pump on the site (<i>Pampu ya maji ya jamii ya mkono iliyojengewa iliyo kwenye eneo hili</i>)	
Traditional Well (<i>Kisima cha asili</i>)		Buy water	
Shallow wells (<i>Visima vifupi vilivyochimbwa</i>)		River / stream water	
Domestic connection		Surface water sources	
Protected Communal pump off the site (outside of this village) (<i>Pampu ya maji ya jamii iliyo nje ya eneo hili</i>)		Other (specify)	

Q17. Existing Land tenure system in the project areas: Type of land ownership (Aina ya miliki ya ardhi) (Tick the right answer below))

- A) Titled land owner (Hati miliki)
- B) Customary land owner (Kurithi)
- C) Encroachers (Wavamizi)
- D) Purchase / buying
- E) Other (mention)

Q18. Are there graves belonging to your homestead situated locally in the Right of way? / Je kuna makaburi yoyote ya kaya hii yaliyopo hapa au kando ya barabara yatakayoathiriwa na mradi?

1 Yes [] 2 No / Hapana [] Kama ndiyo taja idadi _____

Q19. Does your homestead currently have access to arable land that you use for cultivation / garden etc. and which is within the affected project area?

Je kaya hii ina ardhi ya kilimo / bustani inayotumika kwa sasa ambayo iko ndani ya eneo la mradi lililoathirika? (Tick the answer)

1 Yes/ Ndiyo [] 2 No / Hapana []

20. If yes to question 14 above, what is the approximate size of the land which is within the affected area?

- (1) Less than ¼ acre [] 2. Half an acre []
- (3) 1 acre [] 4. More than 1 acre of land []

Q21. How many trees do you have of the following varieties that are within the road corridor? Ni miti ya aina gani mliyo nayo kwenye eneo hili?

Type	Idadi	Umbali kutoka katikati ya barabara (meta)	Type/Aina	Idadi	Umbali kutoka katikati ya barabara
Mango/ Miembe			Banana/ ndizi		
Mwarubaini			Guava/ Mapera		
Mchungwa			List (local fruiting tree)/Orodhesha miti ya matunda ya asili		
Coconuts / Minazi					
Mzambarau					

Q22. Please tell me how much money, if any, was received by your household from each of the following sources in the last month of July 2013 / Ni kiasi gani cha fedha kaya yako ilipata katika mwezi uliopita wa July? We are only interested incash income available to the homestead

Source / Chanzo			Tshs
Migrant remittances/Fedha toka nje ya pato la kaya			
Formal Employment / Ajira rasmi	Salaries, wages of resident household members/ Mishahara, ujira wa watu katika kaya hii	on homestead site/ no local	
Self Employment /Ajira binafsi	Gross profits from self-employment / Jumla ya mapato kabla ya makato kwa wanaojijiri	From property within the affected project area	
		Property outside the affected project area	
Agriculture/Kilimo	Livestock sales/Mauzo ya mifugo		
	Crop, vegetable, fruit, nut sales/Mauzo ya mazao na matunda		
	Animal product sales/mauzo ya mazao ya mifugo		
	Other/Mengineyo		
Other			
Total cash income for the last month / Jumla ya mapato kwa mwezi uliopita			

Q23a. What is the household average income per month? / Ni nini pato la wastani la kaya kwa mwezi? (Cash in Tshs)

Q23b What is your expenditure per day? (Tshs)

Q24. Obtain the following information on household members involved in informal / small business / Pata taarifa za wanakaya kuhusu ajira isiyo rasmi / biashara ndogondogo

Name / Jina	Nature of Business/Aina ya biashara	Frequency **/Inafanywa mara ngapi	Location of Business/Wapi anafanyia	Location of Market/Eneo la soko

Refer to Q** Indicate whether 1=daily, 2=weekly, 3= monthly, in season or occasionally (Majibu ya frequency hapo **juu**)

Q25. In the following table, please indicate the number of working items (or tick if available) that are available in the household/Ni vifaa vipi / mali vilivyopo katika kaya hii

Item	Number	Item	Number	Item	Number
Telephone (table)		Cell phone		Chair/Bankstool	
Radio		Sewing machine		Beds	
TTCL line		electricity	Yes / No		
Pit latrine (VIP)					
Flushing toilet					
Private well		Yard tap			
Public well		Domestic connection			
Television set		Maize mill		Bedroom suite	
Private Car		Plough		Lounge/dining suite	
Tractor		Private toilet		Gas stove	
Ox cart		Hi-fi-set/music system		Refrigerator	
Wheelbarrow		Table		Other (specify)	

Q26. Indicate in the following table the location and time spend from the homestead to the following public services /

Onyesha jina la mtaa na muda unaotumia kutoka kwenye kaya kwenda kwenye huduma zifuatazo

	Location (Name of mtaa)	Duration (time) from homestead (minutes hours)
Church		
Mosque		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Bus stop		
Clinic		
Health facility		
Market		
Shop		
Water source/pump		
Preferable grazing area		

Q27. How do you describe the condition of the existing (current) road?

- a) Very poor b) Poor c) Satisfactory d) I don't

know

Q28. What improvement would you like to see after completion of construction of road project? / Ni mabadiliko gani unayoyategemea baada ya kumalizika kwa ujenzi wa barabara?

(a)Positive.....

(b)Negative

29. Are there any other comments that you would like to make about the proposed road project? /Una maoni yoyote kuhusu mradi huu wa ujenzi wa barabara?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND YOUR FRUITFUL CONTRIBUTIONS. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOUR SIGNATURE ON THIS FORM AS EVIDENCE THAT I HAD INTERVIEWED YOU.

ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI YAKO KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAHOJIANO YETU

Signature of the property owner / Saini ya Mmiliki wa Mali.....

Kidole gumba..... (Thumb).....

Full name of the property owner / Jina Kamili la Mmiliki wa Mali

.....
.....

Signature of the Chairman of Mtaa /Saini ya Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....
.....

Full name of Mtaa chairman / Jina kamili la Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....
.....

Mhuri wa Ofisi ya Mtaa:

.....
.....

Tarehe:

.....
.....

Saini ya Mtendaji wa Kata

.....
.....

Jina kamili la Mtendaji

.....
.....

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe:

Annex 2.2 (b): Livelihood Questionnaire

General Information

Questionnaire Number.....
 Interviewee name.....
 Name of the interviewer.....
 Street name.....
 Ward.....
 Municipality

GPS.....
 Date of Interview.....
 Position of the property from the centre of the roads.....

Particulars of the Property Owner

Name of the property owner.....
 Gender of the property owner.....
 Age of the property owner.....
 Tribe of the property owner.....

1.1 Is the business movable (<i>Note, the codes are common in all answers of that type</i>)	1	Yes
	2	No
1.2 Type of the business area	1	Table/Genge
	2	Container
	3	Kiosk made by wood (Mud)
	4	Shop
	5	Caffe
1.3 When was the business set up	1	< 1 yr
	2	1-5 yrs
	3	5-10 yrs
	4	10-20 yrs
	5	20-30 yrs
	6	30-40 yrs
	7	40-50 yrs
	8	50+ yrs
1.4. What is the type of the business	1	Genge / mama ntilie
	2	Agriculture produce
	3	Industry
	4	Office
	5	Shop
	6	House for rent

	7	Hotel / cafe
	8	Guest house
	9	Mining area
	10	Petrol station
	11	Bar /grocery
	12	Kiosk
1.5 Type of construction material for the house		
Wall	1	Bamboo / Wood
	2	Clay bricks
	3	Concrete/ Cement sand blocks
	4	Woven Sticks
	5	Grass thatches
	6	Mud
	7	Others
Roof	1	Aluminium sheets
	2	Tiles
	3	Mud hut
	4	Palm tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	5	Others
Floor	1	Earth
	2	Cement / Concrete
	3	Wood
	4	Tails
	5	Terrazzo
	6	Others
1.6 Land acquired		
	1	Legal with right of ocupacy
	2	Customery right-herited
		Buying
		Located by village goverment
		Self allocated
1.7 Land category		
	1	Rainfed
	2	Irrigated
1.8 Seasonal use		
	1	Throughout the year
	2	Rain season
	3	Dry season
1.9 Major use of land		
1.10 Income gained per month		

1.11 Expenditure per month	
2.0 Estimate the value of your bussiness	
2.1 How many acres of land do you own	
2.2 Acres cultivated per person	
2.3 Where is it located	
2.4 Estimate the value of your land	
2 5 Estimate the value of your crops	
2.6 Do you have a left over space that can be used for housing and farming	
2.7 What losses would you encounter if your were to be shifted by this project	
2.8 Do you have alternative area to carry out your business	<i>If yes where?</i>
2.9 What are your advantageous expectation	
3.0 What are your views /opinion about this project	

ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAONGEZI YETU

Saini ya mmiliki wa mali

.....

Kidole gumba.....

Jina kamili la mmiliki wa mali

.....

Saini ya mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....

Jina kamili la mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....

Saini ya mtendaji wa Kata

.....

Jina kamili la mtendaji wa Kata.

.....

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe:

Interviewee's name	
Household number	
Interviewer's name	
Code Number interviewer	
Name of the household head	
Village name	
Ward name	
District name	
Date of Interview /08 / 2013

Annex 2.2 (c): Community Questionnaires for RAP

Particulars of the property owner

Name of the property owner

Gender of the property owner

Age of the property owner.....

Position of the property RHS.....LHS.....

Who are the users How many are they.....

1.Are there encroaching fixed social asset in the row	a	Yes
	b	No
2. Is that asset movable?	a	Yes
	b	No
3. Number of people participating/involved in the asset use?	a	<10
	b	11-25
	c	26-50
	d	51-75
	e	76-100
	f	101 – 150
	g	151 – 200
	h	> 200
4. When is the social / cultural asset used	a	Troughout the year
	b	Seasonal
5.When was the asset built / set up	a	<1 yr

	b	1-5 yrs
	c	5-10 yrs
	d	>10yrs
6.Type of construction materials in the social / cultural assets		
Wall	a	Bamboo / Wood
	b	Clay bricks
	c	Concrete/ Cement sand blocks
	d	Woven Sticks
	e	Palm tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	f	Earth
	g	Others
Roof	a	Tiles
	b	Earth
	c	Coconut tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	d	Corrugated iron sheets
	e	Others
Floor	a	Earth
	b	Cement
	c	Wood
	d	Tiles
	e	Terrazzo
	f	Others
7. Who owns Land (Land lord/Owner)	a	Individual
	b	Councils
	c	NGOs
	d	Village/Hamlet
	e	Other (name)
8. Who owns the asset	a	Household
	b	Individual person
	c	Company
	d	Association
	e	Communally owned
	f	NGOs
	g	Others

9. Estimate the cost of this asset		Tshs.
10. Who benefits more from this asset?	a	Community
	b	Widows
	c	Ophans
	d	Students
	e	Dependants
	f	Individual person
	g	Disabled
	h	Other
11. What will be the effect if the asset is to be demolished/moved from this place during project implementation		
12. What is your suggestion on this project?		

ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAONGEZI YETU

Saini ya mmiliki wa mali

.....

Kidole gumba.....

Jina kamili la mmiliki wa mali

.....

Saini ya mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....

Jina kamili la mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....

Mhuri wa serikali ya mtaa na tarehe

Saini ya mtendaji wa
Kata.....

Jina kamili la mtendaji wa kata

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe: -----

**(1) PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS SCHEDULE AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS MAJI YA
CHUMVI-KILUNGULE ROAD SUB-PROJECT PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS**

Sub-Project/Ward	Number Of Men	Number Of Women	Total	Date
Kisukuru	16	14	30	3/08/2013
Makoka	9	6	15	3/08/2013
Tembongwaza	8	9	17	4/08/2013
Total			62	

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

(2) Minutes o fa Consultative Public Meeting

MUHIASARI WA KIKAO CHA WAKAZI WA KISUKURU NA MAKOKA
KUPIJITA UJENZI WA BARABARA YA OIL GUN. MASHA CHANVI-KILIMNILE
TAREH: 3/8/2013

AGENDA:

1. Kujunga kikao
2. Kuwafahamisha wakazi hewa za Mradi.
3. Mengamayo
4. Kujunga kikao

MATHURIO YA MATHAMINISHA.

AGENDA 1: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Kikao kilijungwa saa 8:00 Mchana na Mkiini wa Shtaka wa Migombani.

Mkiini alitoa nafasi kwa wagoni ili kila mmoja ajitambulishe ili tuweze kujua na utambulisho uliemia meza kwa ma wagoni wetu kutoka CROWN TECH-CONSULT LTD wakijitambulisha.

Mgeni wetu aliwacheza kuwa hapo awali walishafika na kuzungumzia juu ya ujenzi wa barabara kutoka oil gun hadi majumba sita na aligusia kuwa yapo baadhi ya Maceo yatapitiwa na Mradi huo, na mradi huo upo chini ya waziri mkuu chini ya Tawala za Mkoa na Serikali za Mitaa na usafidhiri kutoka Benki ya dunia.

AGENDA 2: KUWAFATHAMINHA WAKAZI HAWA ZA MRADI

Mwezeshaji kutoka Crown Tech-Consult LTD alianza kwa kusema siku ya leo tutazungumzia mambo 4 (manne) yanayojiri kwanza (1) hewa za Mradi

- 1) Baada ya kuweka alama, watafanya dodoso ili tuweze kujua nyumba hii ni yanani/eneo majukumu yatakayo kuwepo wakati wa kutoa fidia kwa watakas guswa.
- 2) Hharabibu utakoajeta baada ya alama.
- 3) Kupata mapendekezo kwa watu walioguswa na Mradi huo.

Vipimo ya barabara upama mita 20.8 ukubwa 13:4 13:4 na hitaro ya maji pande zote mbili na utuo ya mabasi na kutakua na njia za watu usendao kwa Migaw mita 7.

- klapangaji hawatalipwa, atakayelipwa ni mmiliki wa nyumba.
- Uthamini utaanzia tena kisha kuya ilala hii karibuni. Ndani ya mwezi 6 jidia hafanyika, na watu watapelewa muda wa kujandaa na kupisha ujenzi wa barabara ndani ya miezi 6
- Hatajemei zoezi hili kwenda kiudanganyifu tunaomba ushirikiano na umoja kutoka katika jamii.
- Klatnamini watakapo pita hawawez. Siku huyo kutoka hesabu hadi hapo watakapo kaa na kutnamini ndipo atafeta majibu.
- endapo mtu kama hakuridhika anaweza kuomba ili afaenziwe upya, uthamini na kampuni hii ndio itakayofanya tathmini na aratatemea, hikaipo Muwakan. zoezi hili la ujenzi litanzia.

AGENDA 3: MWINGINEJO

- Mkiti wa Simba alisimama na kutoa nafasi kwa wakazi wa eneo hili husika ili wawize maswali na changia kwa jinsi wanapelewa na jinsi waliyo poka hii taarifa.
- Wakazi walipendekeza wawize Maswali Matano ndipo Mwezesha aweze kujajibu kwa pamoja.
- Mjumbe wa kwanza aliviza. alikuwa anataka kujua kuwa kama wanawezakujua thamani gani inayotumika kukokotiza?
 - Mjumbe wa pili aliviza. yeye amependa sema aradi hii wa upanuzi wa barabara, anaruhusiwa kufanya uthamini mwenyewe na wao wakaja wafanye uthamini wao?
 - Mjumbe wa tatu aliviza - Aridhi yenye Mgojoro na Inahati mtu kawamba na kujenga hapo mwenye haki ni nani? Mwenye haki au mvamizi?
 - Klatatakapo anza tathmini watafahamishwa ili wawe zaidi kudai haki yao.
 - Mjumbe mwingine alionba kumbukumbu za vikao zilizopita zisomwe kabla ya kwenda na Mambo mengi hii wawe ni wapi walipo ikuja
 - Jambo jingine alizunguzia kuhusiana na Bikon ambao zipo kwenye Maeneo yao, maana maeneo haya tayari yataondolewa hiiyo itakwaje kuhusiana na bikon zao?

Vile vile Mwezeshaji aliwaeleza kuwa Barabara zinatofutiana kulingama na upema wake; utajiri ulisfanyika hapo au uliing'isha kuwa kurafaiwa na hasara kwa sababu kuna watu watakata hasara kutokana na kukomolwa na upo watu watakata faida ya utajiri wa usajiri. Vile vile zipo zathari zitalazimika taasisi na Makarisa na mtu mmoja mmoja.

Waliokuwa wanafanya Savey walipita maeneo husika. Kwa upande wa setikati haitatwa makazi mbadala, badala ya kila kila itatwa fedha ili kila mtu atafute eneo lake kwa sababu upo watu ambao wamegusa nyumba nzima kuvunja na baadhi mwa tu ya nyumba zao.

Kuna baadhi ya nyumba hazijafanywa tathmini, na Maeneo ambayo hayoma kitu yatafanywa tathmini. Na utaminu utafanyika kwa jengo zima hata kama eneo lake limevunjwa nusu utaminu utafanyika jengo zima.

Ula katika zoezi hili la utaminu itaanza Temeke, Ula kisha Kirondori, na wakati wa utaminu mmiliki Mwenyewe wa jengo lazima awepo ili apigwe picha na kwa kuwa utaminu haujui hiyo uongozi wa Siantaa utahusika kurekambulisha.

Vile vile kwa wale watakata vunjwa nyumba nzima kutakuwa na masungu ya usumbaji, usajiri utahusika Mambo 2 nawi ya familia na usajirishaji wa Miziyo kwa kawaida kilomita 20, na kwa upande wa Malazi wakati wa Mchakato kutakuwa na fedha kwa gili ya Malazi kwa kunda wa Maka 3 sawa na miezi 36 pamoja na Maeneo ya wazi yataaminwa.

Vili TUBANYO HAVITAWAIA KWENYE FIDIA Mabanda ambayo yamahamishika kwa sababu yanavuzuka na kuhamishika basi ni vyoma yaondolewe.

- Mzao ya muda mfupi hayatakuwepo kwenye fidia itafichwa Aridhi na endapo wakati wa kuendelea na ujemi ukatokea Mkandakasi amebomoa Sehemu ambayo sujo Sahiti atawasiliana na M/kiti na Mtendaji wa Kata na Mkandarasi ataingia gharama ya kujenga yeye Mwenyewe.

Mwenzeshaji wetu kutoka CROWN TECH-CONSULT LTD
alianza kujibu kama ijuatayo.

alianza kua kusema fidia zitalipwa kulingema na bei ya leo
na sio iliyopita kulingema na soko la Leo Mabati, Aridhi
na Cement.

- Mtu hakatazwi kujanga tathmini lakini unaweza kumpa
mtu condition zake wewe, lakini anayerikilizwa niwa setikani
ambaye anatambulika.

- Endapo ikitokea ukorichika leta malalamiko ili uruhie
kutathmini upya.

- Aridhi yege ngugulo - Ukijenga kwenye eneo la mtu
Mwenye hati aridhi ni ya Mwenye hati.

- Muda wa kufahamishwa fidia ni shilingi ngapi mtafaham
shwa na ikitokea fidia imechelewa parent haongerwa.

- kuhisiana na hati, kwa sababu una hati haonyesha impunguzwa
tabichi ^{knishi} setikani ili hati yako ianchikwe upya.

Mwenzeshaji alitua fena nafasi kwa uzumbi wawizi mawali 2
ili uruhie.

Dk Bngwa - yege eneo lake litawajua ambalo ni tui? ambayo
anaitajua katika maji yake hujitakwaje? atapawa sehemu au?
na hupfeleka atakayipwa atakula hadi aje maama
watakuwa wamostopika shughuli zote za kiuchumi.

- Mkanzarasi anapewa masharti akimaliza kazi andishi eneo
kwa utaratibu unastakiwa.

Mapendekezo: Apatiwe eneo kwanza ili aamike hospitali
au atingazie watu, wateja wake ndipo awajiwie.

- walipendekera madoboso yaletwe mapema, na tunaomba kama
mtu eneo lake limekatwa niwa afanyiwe fidia ya kujenga
kwenda juu.

- Aliimba kwa wale waliopimiza waungame pamoja ili wawere
kupimiza eneo lao kwa pamoja.

AGENDA 4: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Kikao kilifunwa saa 10:00 Jioni na Mikihi wa shirika.

MIKITI

AFISA MTENDAJI WA MTA
MTAA WA MIGOMBANI

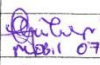
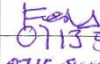
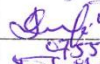
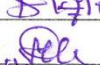

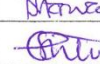


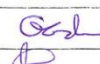
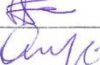
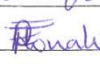
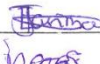
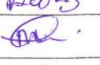








Ephemia
KATIBU

(4) List of participants of public consultative meetings

Crown TECH Consult LTD
P.O Box 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBRESHAJI WA
BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP – DAR ES SALAAM

MTAA: WILAYA: ILALA TAREHE: 3/08/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1.	PABAIEC B. NGBIKULUPI	ME	MIGOMBANI	MHANDISI	 0786 333170
2.	FELISTA E. MIKILE	KE	MIGOMBANI	MJASIRI AMALI	 0713 517446
3.	OSINGO CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD	ME	MIGOMBANI	DRIVER	0716 844542
4.	BARAKA D. DMING'O	ME	MIGOMBANI	MJASIRI AMALI	0754 392388
5.	PROF. LEONARD J. BIRUNGUWA	ME	MIGOMBANI	MWONGAZI / PATIENSI YA MWAJIRIWA	0754 392388
6.	JUSIIN MWAAMBINGA	ME	MIGOMBANI	MJENZI	 0755 323224
7.	DAUDI MWAKAMBE	ME	MIGOMBANI	MJENZI	 0755 356604
8.	ALPHORCE MATTENDE	ME	MIGOMBANI	MJASIRI AMALI	
9.	KANGOTE MATHENE	ME	MIGOMBANI	MJASIRI AMALI	
10.	ALOYCE H. KUIAY MRS	KE	MIGOMBANI	MWAJIRIWA	Therapist.
11.	EDDAH MWANTUKU	KE	MIGOMBANI	MJASIRI AMALI	
12.	MBUIOWEA MWADANDE	KE	MIGOMBANI	MICULIMA	
13.	Happiness L. Manumba	KE	Migombani	Retired officer	
14.	A. Samson Mwakitembe		11	Retired TI	Asst
15.	Dr. Goshman	M	Migombani	Daktari	
16.	A. Mwakitembe	M	Migombani	Project Manager	
17.	MICHOHA C.	ME	Migombani	MWONGAZI	
18.	MRS EDITHA KOMUNGA	KE	Migombani	Biashara	
19.	EDNA JUSTINE IARIMO	KE	MIGOMBANI	MWAJIRIWA	
20.	ROSE A. MWAKAMBE	KE	Migombani	Biashara	
21.	MAUSWET D. MACHA	KE	Migombani	Biashara	
22.	JOSEPH ODUNGA	ME	MIGOMBANI	"	
23.	EDWARD M	ME	"	"	
24.	JILES YOSEMI MWAJIRIWA	ME	"	"	
25.	HADIJA ALLEY	KE	"	"	
26.	SYLVESTER BUDOM	ME	"	"	

Crown TECH Consult LTD
P.O Box 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA
BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP - DAR ES SALAAM

MTAA: WILAYA: ILALA TAREHE:

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1.	ROBARI NDARO	ME	BONDE LA MPUNGA	MJASILIA MALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	FARAJA T. IGIRA	KE	STAKISHARI	MWALI MU	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	HARUNA MAJWA	ME	STAKISHARI	MSTAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MICO KILO	ME	STAKISHARI	TICL	KILO
5.	ORIMARY. B. ICISAKA	ME	S/SITARI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	NASSAR Salim	ME	S/SITARI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	CONSTANZA L SIMBILA	KE	STAKISHARI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	ANGELINA MATIASI	KE	SITAKISHARI	MJASILIAMU	A. MATIASI
9.	OMARY ZUMA TUWANO	ME	SITAKISHARI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	George S. Mtambalile	ME	- - -	Biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Iku Kasege	KE	- - -	- - -	Iku
12.	Anna Hingula	ME	Sitakishari	forashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	SHIRINGALI MASHAYE	ME	STAKISHARI	MKULIMA	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Hadija Salim	KE	STAKISHARI	MKULIMA	H.S
15.	Rieho George Waseka	KE	STAKISHARI	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	DAVID KALJAGE	ME	Stakishari	Biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	PRISCY SHIRIMA	ME	Stakishari	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Goodluck MVELLA	ME	STAKISHARI	BANKER	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	ABDULLAH ALX	ME	SITAKISHARI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	JOSEPH NZUKI	ME	- - -	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	JOEL WAFWIMO	ME	- - -	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	R. JUSTINE STEVEN	ME	- - -	MILIA	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	WILLIAM JAMES M	M	- - -	DRIVER	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	SILVESTIER LIKONER M	M	- - -	MSTAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
25.	HOSIANA L'NSAU	KE	- - -	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
26.	DANFORD JAMWELI	ME	- - -	BIASHARA	Jamweli

26	JWA	MIWF	MTAA	SHOARUM / KAZI	SATTAHI
27	SILYIYA APIYO	KE	STAKIHARI	KWASIRIWA	HAPIYO
28	FINEZ LEMA	IG	STATUSIM	MEAMHIZ	